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# The Revised Latin Primer BY BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

New Edition, Edited and further revised by Sir James Mountford D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.

# The Shorter Latin Primer

New Edition Revised by

SIR JAMES MOUNTFORD

D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.



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# **PREFACE**

THE aim of this new edition of *The Shorter Latin Primer* is to bring a well-known and popular school-book into closer accord with the grammatical conceptions which have established themselves since the last edition. As stated by Dr. B. H. Kennedy in his original preface, *The Shorter Latin Primer* was intended to be a simple manual for beginners in Latin, preparatory to the use of *The Revised Latin Primer*. It was, therefore, made in the main identical in its ground-plan and arrangement with *The Revised Latin Primer* in order to facilitate the passage of the learner from one book to the other.

Bearing in mind the convenience of teachers who are accustomed to the older editions and who will for some time to come find copies of these editions in the hands of their pupils, the publishers have desired to leave not only the numbering of the paragraphs, but also the details of pagination, as far as possible, undisturbed. No fundamental change has, therefore, been made in the general plan of the book, and most of the old examples from Latin authors have been retained.

This revision is based entirely on the new edition of *The Revised Latin Primer*, made by Professor J. F. Mountford, of University College, Aberystwyth. The changes introduced by him have been faithfully followed in the smaller book. Atten-

tion may be specially drawn to the following points:

The definitions and rules have frequently been rewritten either to avoid positive error or for the sake of greater clearness.

The quantities are now marked in a less haphazard fashion. The principle now adopted of marking all long vowels and no short vowels is in accordance with the best modern practice, and should leave no room for doubt or misunderstanding. The correct marking of vowels involves the marking of those long vowels which, though they were obvious enough in Roman speech, are now called 'hidden'.

While retaining the old numbering of the paragraphs, it has

been possible to introduce many changes in the Syntax.

January 1931.

J. W. B.

# PUBLISHER'S NOTE

For this new edition of the Shorter Latin Primer the typography has been redesigned and it is hoped that users of this standard textbook will appreciate the greater clarity of the modern layout. Care has been taken to retain exactly the same matter on each page so that the new edition can be used side by side with copies of the former one.

At the suggestion of a number of experienced teachers certain small changes have been introduced and these have been carefully reviewed by Sir James Mountford on whose revision of the Revised Latin Primer Mr. J. W. Bartram based the former revised version of the present book.

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# CONJUGATION- FRANGAIS

DEUTSCH

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# ACCIDENCE

In this book the sign is used to indicate that a vowel is pronounced long, as in mensa; it is not used to show the length of a syllable.

# THE LATIN LANGUAGE

### LETTERS AND SOUNDS

1 The Latin Alphabet contained twenty-three letters:

# ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTVXYZ.

The sounds which make up the Latin language are divided into

(a) Vowels, which can be sounded alone.

(b) Consonants, which can only be sounded in conjunction with a vowel.

2 The vowels were represented by the letters, a, e, i, o, u, and y. The letters i and u were also used to represent consonant sounds. Consonant-i is pronounced like y in yet: consonant-u is pronounced like English w.

In some books consonant-i is represented by j, and con-

sonant-u is still generally represented by v.

3 Quantity of Vowels. Vowels are called 'long' or 'short'. A long vowel takes approximately twice as long to pronounce as a short vowel. In this book all long vowels are indicated by the sign —: occasionally the sign — is used to mark a short vowel.

# All Vowels not marked are short.

The following is approximately the pronunciation of the vowels:

ā (prātum), as a in father.

ă (răpit), the same sound shortened, as the first a in aha!

ē (mēta), as ey in prey, or French été.

ĕ (frĕta), as e in fret.

I (fīdō), as i in machine.

i (plico), as i in fit.

ō (nōtus), as o in note.

ŏ (nŏta), as o in hot.

ū (tū), as oo in shoot.

ŭ (cŭtis), as oo in took.

 $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}$  (Lydia, lyra =  $\Lambda v \delta i \alpha$ ,  $\lambda v \rho \alpha$ ), as French u.

Note.—Knowledge of quantities can only be gained by experience: but (a) a vowel is long (i) before nf, ns, e.g. infans, (ii) as the result of contraction, nīl for nǐhīl; (b) a vowel is short (i) before nt, nd, e.g. amant (except compounds like nondum), (ii) before another vowel or h, e.g. meus, trahō.

4 Diphthongs. A diphthong (double sound) is formed by two vowels pronounced continuously. The Latin diphthongs are:

ae (portae) = 
$$\widehat{a} + e$$
, nearly as ai in aisle.

au (aurum) = 
$$\widehat{a + u}$$
, as ou in house, German Haus.

oe (poena) = 
$$\widehat{o+e}$$
, as oi in boil.

eu (seu) = 
$$e + u$$
, é-oo pronounced in one breath.

ui (huic) = 
$$\widehat{u+i}$$
, as French oui.

This last and the diphthongs ei (as ei in rein) and eu are rare. The diphthongs are long.

5 Consonants I. Plosives (= stops, = mutes, with complete	Voiceless (hard) without	(soft) with
interruption of breath).	vibration	s of vocal
Guttural (i) velar (formed at vēlum, or soft palate) (ii) palatal (formed at roof of-mouth (iii) dental (formed at the teeth) (iv) labial (formed with the lips)	c, k t	g d b
II. Fricatives (= spirants, with partial interrup-	700	STATE OF
tion of breath).		a service
(i) palatal (ii) dental (iii) labio-dental (formed by lips and teeth) (iv) labial	s f	consi (z ?)
III. Liquids		consu
IV. Nasals	(	l, r
(i) velar (ii) palatal (iii) dental (iv) labial		(ng) (ng) n m

H represents a rough breathing.

The pronunciation of the Latin consonants was much the same as that of the English, except that

b before s or t is pronounced as p; so urbs.

c always as in cat, never as in cider.

g always as in get, never as in gentle.

Consonant-i like y in yet; so iūs.

n before c, g, qu, like ng in sing.

r is always trilled or rolled.

s always as ss in mass, never as s in was.

t always as in ten, never as in motion.

Consonant-u (v) as w in wall.

x always as in axe (= ks), never as in exact (= gs).

z as z in lazy or as dz in adze.

Double Consonants were both pronounced; so cc like kc in bookcase.

The aspirates, ch, th, ph, found only in borrowed words, were pronounced:

ch like kh in inkhorn.

th like th in hothouse.

ph like ph in taphouse.

6 Syllables. A syllable consists of a vowel or diphthong either alone or with one or more consonants adjoining it: e-ram, prā-vus.

# INFLEXION

7 An inflexion is a change in the form of a word whereby its relation to other words is indicated.

Inflected words consist of a Stem and an Inflexion.

The Stem either contains or is identical with a primitive element called the Root.

### PARTS OF SPEECH

- 8 Words are classified as:
  - I. Nouns (or Substantives), names of persons, places, things, or qualities:

Caesar, Caesar; Rōma, Rome; sol, sun; fortitūdo, bravery.

- II. Adjectives, which define nouns by expressing their qualities:
  Roma antiqua, ancient Rome; sol clarus, the bright sun.
- III. Pronouns, which point out a person, place, thing, or quality without naming it:

ego, I; ille, he.

IV. Verbs, which express an action or state:

Söl dat lücem, the sun gives light; Roma manet, Rome remains.

V. Adverbs, which qualify and limit Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes other Adverbs:

Roma diū floruit; nunc minus potens est. Rome flourished long; now it is less powerful.

VI. Prepositions, which (a) indicate the relation of a Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun to other words in the sentence: (b) modify the meaning of a Verb:

Per Romam erro, I wander through Rome; adsum, I am present.

VII. Conjunctions, which connect words, phrases, and sentences:

Caelum suspicio ut lunam et sidera videam.

I look up to the sky that I may see the moon and stars.

VIII. Interjections, words of exclamation: heu, ēheu, alas!
The Parts of Speech are therefore eight:

- (1) Substantives, (2) Adjectives, (3) Pronouns, (4) Verbs, (5) Adverbs, (6) Prepositions, (7) Conjunctions, (8) Interjections.
- 9 Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns are declined; Verbs are conjugated; Adjectives and Adverbs are modified by Comparison.

There is no Article in Latin. Lux may stand for a light, the light, or simply light.

10 Proper Nouns are the names of persons or places, as Caesar, Roma.

Common Nouns are either (a) Concrete: vir, a man; mēnsae, tables; or (b) Abstract: virtūs, virtue; or (c) Collective: turba, a crowd.

11 Numerals are words which express Number. They are Nouns, as mīlia, thousands; or Adjectives, as ūnus, one, duo, two; or Adverbs, as semel, once, bis, twice.

# DECLENSION

12 Declension is a grouping of the forms of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, according to Numbers and Cases.

Latin has five declensions.

# 13 The Numbers are two:

Singular for one: mēnsa, a table; gēns, a nation.

Plural for more than one: mēnsae, tables; gentēs, nations.

# 14 The Cases are six:

Nominative, the Subject Case.

Vocative, the Case of Address.

Accusative, the Object Case.

Genitive, the of Case.

Dative, the to or for Case.

Ablative, the from, by, in, or with Case.

# Examples of the Cases:

Nominative. Sol lüce Vocative. Sol or o Accusative. Solem v

Genitive. Solis lux,

Dative.
Ablative.

Söl lücet, Söl or ö söl, Sölem videó, Sölis lüx,

Sölī lūx additur, Söle lūx ēditur, the sun shines.

O sun!

I see the sun.

the sun's light, or the light of the sun.

light is added to the sun. light issues from the sun.

Note.—Originally there were two more cases, the Instrumental (merged in the Ablative) and the Locative.

### GENDER

15 Natural gender distinguishes between (1) male, (2) female, (3) inanimate things.

Grammatical gender refers to Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns and distinguishes between (1) masculine, (2) feminine, (3) neuter.

Grammatical gender is often determined (A) by the form of the Nominative Singular; (B) by the meaning.

Nouns which are masculine or feminine according as they refer to male or female, are said to be of Common Gender: cīvis, citizen; auctor, author.

# DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

16 The five Declensions are distinguished from each other by the final sound of the Stem. They differ clearly also in the termination of the Genitive Singular.

Declension	Final Sound of Stem	Genitive Singular
First	-ā	-ae
Second	-0	-ī
Third	{ some consonant }	-is
Fourth	-u	-ūs
Fifth	-ē	-eī or -ēī

17 The Nominative, masculine and feminine, ends in s, except in Stems in -ā, some Stems in -ro of the Second Declension, and Stems in -l, -r, -n, of the Third. The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the singular of Nouns of the Second Declension whose Nominative ends in -us.

Neuters have the Accusative like the Nominative in both singular and plural; neuter plural Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative, always end in -a.

In the plural of each Declension the Ablative has the same form as the Dative.

18

### FIRST DECLENSION

Stems in -ā. The Nominative Singular is a weakened form of the Stem.

# Stem mēnsā-, table, f.

SING.			PLU	R.
Nom.	mēnsa	a table	mēnsae	tables
Voc.	mēnsa	o table	mēnsae	o tables
Acc.	mēnsam	a table	mēnsās	tables
Gen.	mēnsae	of a table	mēnsārum	of tables
Dat.	mēnsae	to a table	mēnsīs	to tables
Abl.	mēnsā	from a table	mēnsis	from tables

Declined like mēnsa: aquila, eagle; lūna, moon; rēgīna, queen; stělla, star.

Nouns of this declension are mostly feminine. A few are masculine, as scrība, a notary; Hadria, the Adriatic sea.

Note 1.—Dea, goddess, fīlia, daughter, have Dative and Ablative plural deābus, fīliābus, to avoid confusion with the Dative and Ablative plural of deus and fīlius.

Note 2.—The Locative singular ends in -ae; the plural in -is: Romae, at Rome; militiae, at the war; Athenis, at Athens; foris, abroad.

# SECOND DECLENSION

Stems in -o. The Nominative Singular ends in -us or -er Masculine; -um Neuter.

Stem	anno	)-	puero-	magistro-	bello-
	year,	m.	boy, m.	master, m.	war, n.
SING.					
Nom.	annus	a year	puer	magister	bellum
Voc.	anne	o year	puer	magister	bellum
Acc.	annum	a year	puerum	magistrum	bellum
Gen.	anni	of a year	pueri	magistrī	bellī
Dat.	annō	to a year	puerō	magistrō	bellō
Abl.	annō	from a year	puero	magistrō	bellō
PLUR.					
Nom.	anni	years	pueri	magistrī	bella
Voc.	anni	o years	pueri	magistrī	bella
Acc.	annōs	years	puerōs	magistrōs	bella
Gen.	annōrum	of years	puerōrum		bellörum
Dat.	annis	to years	pueris	magistris	bellis
Abl.	annis	from years	pueris	magistris	bellis

In puer, gener, socer, &c., the -e- is part of the Stem. In nouns like magister, the o was dropped and an -e- developed before the r; the -s of the Nominative ending was assimilated to the r of the Stem.

Declined like annus: amīcus, friend; dominus, lord; servus, slave.

Declined like puer: gener, son-in-law; socer, father-in-law; līberī (plur.), children; lūcifer, light-bringer; armiger, armour-bearer.

Declined like magister: ager, field; cancer, crab; liber, book.

Declined like bellum: rēgnum, kingdom; verbum, word.

The following have some exceptional forms:

Stem	fīlio-	viro-	deo-
	son, m.	man, m.	god, m.
SING.			
Nom.	fīlius	vir	deus
Voc.	fīlī	vir	deus
Acc.	fīlium	virum	deum
Gen.	fīlī or fīliī	virī	deī
D. Abl.	fīliō	virō	deō
PLUR.			
N. V.	fīliī	virī	dī
Acc.	fīliōs	virōs	deōs
Gen.	fīliōrum	virōrum or virum	deōrum or deum
D. Abl.	fīliīs	virīs	dīs

Declined like filius: Claudius, Vergilius, and many other proper names.

Note.—The Locative singular ends in i; the plural in is: humi, on the ground; belli, in time of war; Mileti, at Miletus; Philippis, at Philippi.

20

### THIRD DECLENSION

Consonant Stems and Stems in -i. The Third Declension contains:

A. Consonant Stems.

# PLOSIVES:

- (1) Palatals, c, g.
- (2) Dentals, t, d.
- (3) Labials, p, b.

FRICATIVE: s.
NASALS: n, m.
Liquids: l, r.

B. Stems in -i.

# 21 Syllabus of Consonant Stems.

I Synabus of	Consonant Stems		
	Nominative Sing.		English
	ems in Palatals wi		
ac- āc-	fax, f.	facis	torch
	pāx, f.	pācis	peace
ec- ēc-	nex, f.	necis	death
ic-	vervēx, m.	vervēcis	wether
ic-	fornix, m.	fornicis	arch
	iūdex, c.	iūdicis	judge
ic-	rādīx, f.	rādīcis	root
ōc-	vōx, f.	vōcis	voice
uc-	dux, c.	ducis	leade <b>r</b>
ūc-	lūx, f.	lūcis.	light
eg-	grex, m.	gregis	flock
ēg-	rēx, m.	rēgis	king
eg- ig-	rēmex, m.	rēmigis	rower
ig-	strix, f.	strigis	screech-owl
ug-	coniūnx, c.	coniugis	wife or husband
ūg-	wanting	frūgis, f.	fruit
Ste	ms in Dentals dro	p t, d, before -	s in the Nom.
at-	anas, f.	anatis	duck
āt-	aetās, f.	aetātis	age
et-	seges, f.	segetis	corn-crop
et-	pariēs, m.	parietis	room-wall
ēt-	quiēs, f.	quiētis	rest
et- it-	mīles, c.	mīlitis	soldier
it-	caput, n.	capitis	head
ōt-	nepōs, m.	nepōtis	grandson
ūt-	virtūs, f.	virtūtis	virtue, courage
ct-	lac, n.	lactis	milk
ad-	vas, m.	vadis	surety
ed-	pēs, m.	pedis	foot
ēd-	mercēs, f.	mercēdis	hire
aed-	praes, m.	praedis	bondsman
ed- id-	obses, c.	obsidis	hostage
id-	lapis, m.	lapidis	stone
δd−	custos, c.	custodis	guardian
ud-	pecus, f.	pecudis	beast
ūd-	incūs, f.	incūdis	anvil
aud-	laus, f.	laudis	praise
rd-	cor, n.	cordis	heart
		and the second of the second	(4-0.001)0

# Stems in Labials form Nom. regularly with -s.

ap-	wanting	dapis, f.	banquet
ep- ip-	princeps, c.	prīncipis	chief
ip-	wanting	stipis, f.	dole (a small coin)
op-	wanting	opis, f.	help
ep- up-	auceps, m.	aucupis	fowler

# Stems in the Fricative, -s, which, except in vas, becomes -r.

ās-	vās, n.	vāsis	vessel
aes- (aer-)	aes, n.	aeris	copper, bronze
es- (er-)	Ceres, f.	Cereris	Ceres
is- (er-)	cinis, m.	cineris	cinder
ōs- (ōr-)	honos, m.	honōris	honour
os- (or-)	tempus, n.	temporis	time
os- (er-)	opus, n.	operis	work
ūs- (ūr-)	crūs, n.	crūris	leg
			THE REAL PROPERTY.

# Stems in Liquids.

al-	sāl, m.	salis	salt
ell-	mel, n.	mellis	honey
il-	mūgil, m.	mūgilis	mullet
ōl-	sõl, m.	sōlis	sun
ul-	consul, m.	consulis	consul
ar-	iubar, n.	iubaris	sunbeam
er-	ānser, m.	ānseris	goose, gander
ēr-	vēr, n.	vēris	spring
ter- (tr-)	māter, f.	mātris	mother
or-	aequor, n.	aequoris	sea
or-	ebur, n.	eboris	ivory
ōr-	soror, f.	sorōris	sister
ur-	vultur, m.	vulturis	vulture
ūr-	fūr, m.	fūris	thief

# Stems in Nasals.

en- in-	nōmen, n.	nōminis	name
on- in-	homō, m.	hominis	man
ōn-	leō, m.	leōnis	lion
iōn-	ratiō, f.	rationis	reason
rn-	carō, f.	carnis	flesh
an-	canis, c.	canis	dog
en-	iuvenis, c.	iuvenis	young person
em-	hiems, f.	hiemis	winter

# A. Constant Stems (Genitive Plural in -um).

2 (1) Stems in Palatals: c, g

Stem	iūdic-		rādīc-	rēg-
	judge, c.		root, f.	king, m.
SING. N. V.	iūdex	a judge	rādīx	rēx
Acc.	iūdicem	a judge	rādīcem	rēgem
Gen.	iūdicis	of a judge	rādīcis	rēgis
Dat.	iūdicī	to a judge	rādīcī	rēgī
Abl.	iūdice	from a judge	rādīce	rēge
PLUR.				
N. V.	iūdicēs	judges	rādīcēs	rēgēs
Acc.	iūdicēs	judges	rādicēs	rēgēs
Gen.	iūdicum	of judges	rādicum	rēgum
Dat.	iūdicibus	to judges	rādīcibus	rēgibus
Abl.	iūdicibus	from judges	rādīcibus	rēgibus

So also: f. vox, voc-, voice; c. dux, duc-, leader; m. grex, greg-, flock.

23 (2) Stems in Dentals: t, d

Stem		mīlit-	ped-	capit-
		soldier, c.	foot, m.	head, n.
	SING. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	miles militem militis militi milite	pēs pedem pedis pedī pedē	caput caput capitis capiti capite
	PLUR. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	mīlitēs mīlitēs mīlitum mīlitibus mīlitibus	pedēs pedēs pedum pedibus pedibus	capita capita capitum capitibus capitibus

So also: f. virtūs, virtūt-, virtue; f. seges, seget-, corn; m. lapis, lapid-, stone; c. sacerdōs, sacerdōt-, priest, priestess.

24

# (3) Stems in Labials: p, b

Stem prīncepprīncip-

chief, c.

SING.		PLUR.
N. V.	princeps	prīncipēs
Acc.	principem	principēs
Gen.	prīncipis	principum
Dat.	principi	principibus
Abl.	principe	principibus

So also: c. forceps, forcip-, tongs; m. auceps, aucup-, fowler; f. trabs, trab-, beam.

25

# (4) Stems in the Fricative s.

Stems in -s do not add s in the Nominative Singular, and generally they change -s- into -r- in the other cases.

Stem	flōs-	opos-	crūs-
	flōr-	oper-	crūr-
	flower, m.	work, n.	leg, n.
SING.			
N. V.	flōs	opus	crūs
Acc.	flörem	opus	crūs
Gen.	flōris	operis	crūris
Dat.	flōrī	operi	crūrī
Abl.	flöre	opere	crūre
PLUR.			
N. V.	flörēs	opera	crūra
Acc.	flörēs	opera	crūra
Gen.	flörum	operum	crūrum
Dat.	flöribus	operibus	crūribus
Abl.	flöribus	operibus	crūribus

So also: m. honos, honor-, honour; n. tempus, tempor-, time; corpus, corpor-, body; genus, gener-, race; iūs, iūr-, law.

# 26

# (5) Stems in Liquids: l, r

Stems in -l, -r, do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stem	consul-	amōr-	pater-	aequor-
Cm	consul, m.	love, m.	patr- father.	sea, n.
SING. N. V.	cōnsul	amor	pater	aequor
Acc.	consulem	amōrem	patrem	aequor
Gen.	cōnsulis	amōris	patris	aequoris
Dat.	cōnsuli	amōrī	patri	aequori
Abl.	cōnsule	amōre	patre	aequore
PLUR.				
N. V.	consules	amōrēs	patrēs	aequora
Acc.	cōnsulēs	amōrēs	patrēs	aequora
Gen.	consulum	amōrum	patrum	aequorum
Dat.	consulibus	amōribus	patribus	aequoribus
Abl.	cōnsulibus	amōribus	patribus	aequoribus

So also: m. sol, sol-, sun; orātor, orātor-, speaker, carcer, carcer-, prison; frāter, frātr-, brother; n. ebur, ebor-, ivory.

### 27

# (6) Stems in Nasals: n, m

Stems ending in -n do not take s in the Nominative Singular. Stems in -on, -on, have -o in the Nominative.

Stem	leōn-	virgon-	nōmen-
		virgin-	nōmin-
SING.	lion, m.	virgin, f.	name, n.
N. V.	leō	virgō	nōmen
Acc.	leōnem	virginem	nōmen
Gen.	leōnis	virginis	nōminis
Dat.	leōni	virgini	nōminī
Abl.	leōne	virgine	nōmine
PLUR.			
N. V.	leōnēs	virginēs	nōmina
Acc.	leönēs	virginēs	nōmina
Gen.	leōnum	virginum	nōminum
Dat.	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus
Abl.	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus

So also: m. latrō, latrōn-, robber; f. ratiō, ratiōn-, reason; m. ōrdō, ōrdin-, order; m. homō, homin-, man; n. carmen, carmin-, song.

There is only one Stem in m: hiems, winter; Gen. hiemis, f.

# 28 B. Stems in -i (Genitive Plural in -ium).

(1) Stems with Nominative Singular in -is, and in -er from Stem -ri-:

Stem	cīvi-	imbri-
	citizen, c.	shower, m.
SING.		
N. V.	cīvis	imber
Acc.	civem	imbrem
Ger.	cīvis	imbris
Dat.	cīvī	imbrī
Abl.	cīve	imbre
PLUR.		
N. V.	cīvēs	imbrēs
Acc.	cīvēs	imbrēs
Gen.	cīvium	imbrium
Dat.	cīvibus	imbribus
Abl.	cīvibus	imbribus

Declined like civis: m. amnis, river; ignis, fire; f. avis, bird. Declined like imber: f. linter, boat; m. üter, leathern bottle.

Note.—Vis, f., force, Stem vi-, is the only stem in -i.

	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	vīs	vīrēs
Acc.	vim	vīrēs
Gen.	100 m	vīrium
Dat.	_	vīribus
Abl.	vī	vīribus

(2) Stems with Nominative Singular in -ēs:

Gen. Dat.	nūbis nūbī	nūbium nūbibus
Acc.	nübem	nūbēs
N. V.	Sīng. nūbēs	PLUR. nūbēs
Stem	nubi- cloud	a, I.

So also: moles, pile; rūpes, crag.

30 (3) Stems which have two consonants before the -i generally drop i before the s in the Nominative Singular:

Stem	monti-	urbi-
	mountain, m.	city, f.
SING. N. V.	mōns	urbs
Acc.	montem	urbem
Gen.	montis	urbis
Dat.	monti	urbī
Abl.	monte	urbe
PLUR. N. V.	montēs	urbēs
Acc.	montēs	urbēs
Gen.	montium	urbium
Dat.	montibus	urbibus
Abl.	montibus	urbibus

So also: m. dēns, denti-, tooth; f. arx, arci-, citadel; ars, arti-, art; stirps, stirpi-, stem; frons, fronti-, forehead; frons, frondi-, leaf.

31 (4) Neuter i- Stems (with Nominative Singular in -e, -al, ar):
In the Nominative Singular of these nouns the i of the Stem
has been changed to e or dropped (with shortening of the
preceding vowel).

Stem	cubīli-	animāli-	calcāri-
	couch	animal	spur
SING.			
N. V. Acc.	cubīle	animal	calcar
Gen.	cubilis	animālis	calcāris
Dat. Abl.	cubili	animālī	calcārī
PLUR.			
N. V. Acc.	cubīlia	animālia	calcāria
Gen.	cubilium	animālium	calcārium
Dat. Abl.	cubīlibus	animālibus	calcāribus

So also: conclăve, room; sedīle, seat; rēte, net (Abl. Sing. -e); tribunal, tribunal; exemplar, pattern.

Note 1.—Mare, sea (Abl. Sing. marī, or more rarely mare; Gen. Plur. marum, rare).

Note 2.—The Locative Sing. of the third declension ends in -I or -e; the plural in -ibus: rūrī or rūre, in the country; vesperī or vespere, in the evening; Carthāginī or Carthāgine, at Carthage; Gādibus, at Gades (Cadiz).

32 Iuppiter (Jupiter) and senex (old man) have exceptional forms:

		SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	Iuppiter	senex	senēs
Acc.	Iovem	senem	senēs
Gen.	Iovis	senis	senum
Dat.	Iovī	senī	senibus
Abl.	Iove	sene	senibus

33 The following rule with regard to the form of the Genitive Plural may be given for practical convenience:

Nouns with a syllable more in the Genitive Singular than in the Nominative Singular (Imparisyllabic Nouns) have Genitive Plural in -um.

Nouns with the same number of syllables in the Nominative Singular and Genitive Singular (Parisyllabic Nouns) have Genitive Plural in -ium.

(For Nouns with irregular Genitive Plural see Appendix, p. 109.)

34

## FOURTH DECLENSION

Stems in -u. The Nominative of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding s; neuters lengthen the vowel of the Stem in Nominative and Accusative Singular.

Stem	gradu-		genu-
SING.	step, m.	ar sometime with	knee, n.
Nom.	gradus	a step	genū
Voc.	gradus	o step	genū
Acc.	gradum	a step	genū
Gen.	gradūs	of a step	genūs
Dat.	gradui	to a step	genü
Abl.	gradū	from a step	genū
PLUR.			in the factor of the same of t
Nom.	gradūs	steps	genua
Voc.	gradūs	o steps	genua
Acc.	gradūs	steps	genua
Gen.	graduum	of steps	genuum
Dat.	gradibus	to steps	genibus
Abl.	gradibus	from steps	genibus
1 111			

Declined like gradus: m. frūctus, fruit; senātus, senate; f. manus, hand. Declined like genū; cornū, horn; verū, spit (Dat. and Abl. Plur. -ibus or -ubus).

# Domus, f., is thus declined (rarer forms in brackets):

20.00	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. V.	domus	domūs
Acc.	domum	domos (or domus)
Gen.	domūs (or domī)	domōrum
Dat.	domuī (or domō)	domibus
Abl.	domō	domibus

The Locative domī, at home, is often used.

35

## FIFTH DECLENSION

Stems in -ē. The Nominative Singular is formed by adding s to the Stem.

# Stem re-, thing

			•	
and the	SINGULA	R	PLURAL	
Nom.	rēs	a thing	rēs	things
Voc.	rēs	o thing	rēs	o things
Acc.	rem	a thing	rēs	things
Gen.	rei	of a thing	rērum	of things
Dat.	reī	to a thing	rēbus	to things
Abl.	rē	from a thing	rēbus	from things

Declined like res: dies, day (Gen., Dat., diei); acies, line of battle; facies, face; series, series; species, form; spes, hope; fides, faith.

Rēs and dies are the only nouns which occur in the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Plural. Most nouns of this declension are not declined in the plural.

All nouns of this declension are feminine except dies and meridies, noon. Dies is f. in the singular when it means an appointed day.

# Note.—The Locative ends in -ē.

Rēspūblica, the public interest, the republic, the State, is declined in both its parts:

N. V. Acc.	SINGULAR rēspūblica	PLURAL rēspūblicae
Gen.	rempūblicam reīpūblicae	rēspūblicās
Dat.	reīpūblicae	rērumpūblicārum rēbuspūblicīs
Abl.	rēpūblicā	rēbuspūblicīs

### DEFECTIVE AND VARIABLE SUBSTANTIVES

36 Many nouns are found only in the Singular, as:

aurum, gold iūstitia, justice caelum, heaven lētum, death humus, ground vēr, spring

37 Many nouns are used only in the Plural:

ambush īnsidiae, arma, arms children līberī, limbs artūs, departed spirits cūnae, cradle mānēs, dēliciae, pet minae, threats town walls dīvitiae, riches moenia, trifles annals nūgae, fāstī, marriage nūptiae, fēriae, holidays household gods penātēs, hīberna, winter quarters darkness tenebrae, indūtiae, truce

And names of towns, days, festivals: Athenae, Delphi, Kalendae, Calends; Bacchanālia, festival of Bacchus.

38 The Plural of some words has a special meaning (sometimes in addition to the usual meaning):

PLUR. SING. aedēs, house temple aedēs, allied forces auxilia, auxilium, help castra, fort camp castrum, waxen tablet cērae, wax cēra, copiae, plenty forces copia, boundaries fīnēs, finis, end possessions fortūnae, fortune fortūna, thanks grātiae, favour grātia, impedīmenta, baggage hindrance impedimentum, epistle, literaletter of the litterae, littera, alphabet ture public games lūdī, play lūdus, wealth help opem (acc.), opēs, faction, rôle partēs, part pars, salēs, wit salt sāl,

39 Some nouns have two forms of Declension:
pecus, pecoris, n., cattle; pecus, pecudis, f., a single beast; plēbs,
plēbis, f.; plēbēs, plēbeī, f., the common people.

40 In many nouns some of the cases are wanting; thus:

	feast, f.,	fruit, f.,	help, f.,	prayer, f.,	change, f.
N. V.	_		_	_	
Acc.	dapem	frügem	opem	precem	vicem
Gen.	dapis	frūgis	opis	_	vicis
Dat.	dapī	frūgī	-	precī	
Abl.	dape	früge	ope	prece	vice

These have full plural with Genitive -um (except vicium).

41 Some neuters have Nominative and Accusative Singular only: fās, right, nefās, wrong, īnstar, likeness, size, nihil, nothing.

Nēmō, nobody, has only Accusative nēminem, Dative nēminī; for Genitive and Ablative, nūllīus and nūllō (69) are used.

# **ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**

- 42 Adjectives are declined by Gender, Number and Case. They fall into two main classes, A (43), B (44).
- 43 A. Adjectives of three endings in -us, -a, -um or -er, -a, -um are declined like Substantives of the Second and First Declensions, O- and Ā- Stems.

Stem	bono-	bonā-	bono-
		good	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum
Voc.	bone	bona	bonum
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum
Gen.	boni	bonae	boni
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō
PLURAL			
Nom.	boni	bonae	bona
Voc.	boni	bonae	bona
Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bona
Gen.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonis	bonis	bonis
Abl.	bonis	bonis	bonis

So also: cārus, dear; dūrus, hard; malus, bad; magnus, great; parvus, small; dubius, doubtful.

Stem	tenero-	tenerā-	tenero-
		tender	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Voc.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Acc.	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
Gen.	teneri	tenerae	teneri
Dat.	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
Abl.	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō
PLURAL			
N. V.	teneri	tenerae	tenera
Acc.	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
Gen.	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
D. Abl.	teneris	teneris	teneris

So also: asper, rough; lacer, torn; līber, free; miser, wretched; prosper, prosperous; frūgifer, fruit-bearing, plūmiger, feathered, and other compounds of -fer and -ger. Satur, full, has fem. satura, neut. saturum.

Stem	nigro-	nigr <b>ā</b> -	nigro-
		black	
SING. Nom.	м. niger	r. nigra	nigrum
Voc.	niger	nigra	nigrum
Acc. Gen.	nigrum nigri	nigram nigrae	nigrum nigrī
Dat.	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
Abl.	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō
PLURAL			
N. V. Acc.	nigrī nigrōs	nigrae nigrās	nigra nigra
Gen.	nigrōrum	nigrārum	nigrōrum
D. Abl.	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs

Note.—All adjectives in -er, -a, -um are declined like niger, except those mentioned under tener. Dexter, on the right hand, may be declined like tener, or like niger.

- 44 B. Like nouns of the third declension are declined (1) Adjectives which have two (rarely three) endings in the Nominative Singular; (2) Adjectives which have one ending for all genders in Nominative Singular.
- (1) Adjectives with Nominative Singular in -is, Masc. and Fem.; in -e, Neuter: Stems in -i.

# Stem trīsti-, sad

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
N. V. Acc.	M. F. trīstis trīstem	triste triste	м. ғ. trīstēs trīstēs	n. trīstia trīstia
Gen. D. Abl.	trīstis trīstī	trīstis trīstī	trīstium trīstibus	trīstium

So also: brevis, short; omnis, all; aequālis, equal; hostīlis, hostīle; facilis, easy; illustris, illustrious; lūgubris, mournful.

Some stems in -ri form the Masculine Nominative Singular in -er:

	Stem ācı	i-, keen	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
N. V.	ācer	ācris	ācre
Acc.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
Gen.	ācris	ācris	ācris
D. Abl.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
PLURAL			
N. V.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
Acc.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
Gen.	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D. Abl.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

The other adjectives like acer are: celeber, famous; saluber, healthy; alacer, brisk; campester, level; equester, equestrian; pedester, pedestrian; palüster, marshy; puter, crumbling.

Note.—Names of months are adjectives (agreeing with mēnsis, m., Kalendae, f., etc.): Aprīlis is declined like trīstis; September, October, November, December like ācer; the rest like bonus.

- 46 (2) Adjectives with Nominative Singular the same for all genders.
  - (a) Stems in -i.

# Stem fēlīci-, happy

	M. F. SING.	N.	M. F. PLU	R. N.
N. V.	fēlix	fēlīx	fēlīcēs	fēlīcia
Acc.	fēlīcem	fēlīx	fēlīcēs, -īs	fēlīcia
Gen.	fēlīcis	fēlīcis	fēlicium	fēlīcium
Dat.	fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
Abl.	fēlīcī	fēlici	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus

# Stem ingenti-, huge

	M. F. SIN	IG. N.	M. F. PL	UR. N.
N. V.	ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
Acc.	ingentem	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
Gen.	ingenti	S	ingent	ium
Dat.	ingenti		ingent	ibus
Abl.	ingenti		ingent	ibus

Like ingens are declined all Present Participles.

# 47 (b) Consonant Stems.

# Stem veter-, old

	M. F. S	SING. N.	M. F. PLU	JR. N.
N. V.	vetus	vetus	veterēs	vetera
Acc.	veterem	vetus	veterēs	vetera
Gen.	veteris	veteris	veterum	veterum
Dat.	veteri ·	veterī	veteribus	veteribus
Abl.	vetere	vetere	veteribus	veteribus

The most important adjectives with consonant-stems are: caelebs, -ibis, unmarried; compos, -otis, possessing; dīves, -itis, rich; inops, -opis, poor; memor, -oris, mindful; particeps, -cipis, sharing; pauper, -eris, poor; sospes, -itis, safe; superstes, -stitis, surviving.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

48 Adjectives are compared in three degrees.

(1) Positive: dūrus, hard.

(2) Comparative: durior, harder (rather hard, too hard).

(3) Superlative: dürissimus, hardest (very hard).

The Comparative is formed from the Positive by adding the suffix -ior (-ius) to the last consonant of the Stem; the Superlative generally by adding -issimus (a, -um) to the last consonant of the Stem.

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dūr-o-	dūrus, hard	dūr-ior	dūr-issimus
trīst-i-	trīstis, sad	trīst-ior	trīst-issimus
audāc-i-	audāx, bold	audāc-ior	audāc-issimus

49 The Comparative is declined as a consonant-stem, with Nominative Singular endings -ior m. f., -ius n.

	M. F. SING	3. N.	M. F. PL	UR. N.
N. V.	tristior	trīstius	trīstiōrēs	trīstiōra
Acc.	trīstiōrem	trīstius	trīstiōrēs	trīstiōra
Gen.	trīstiōris		trīstiōrum	
Dat.	tristiōri		trīstiōribus	
Abl.	trīsti	ire	trīst	iōribus

50 The Superlative is declined from o- and ā- Stems, like bonus.

Adjectives with Stems in -ro, -ri, form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding -imus. Words like niger insert e before r in the Superlative.

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tenero-	tener, tender	tenerior	tenerrimus
nigro-	niger, black	nigrior	nigerrimus
celeri-	celer, swift	celerior	celerrimus

Six adjectives with Stems in -ili also form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding -imus:

facilis, easy difficilis, difficult facili-

similis, like dissimilis, unlike facilior facilis

gracilis, slender humilis, lowly facillimus

Irregular Comparison

51 (1) Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Stems distinct from that of the Positive:

Posi	tive
bonus,	good
malus,	bad
parvus,	small
multus,	much
magnus.	great

Comparative melior, better peior, worse less minor, plūs, more maior, greater

Superlative optimus, best pessimus, worst minimus, least plūrimus, most maximus, greatest

Plūs is used in the Singular only as a neuter noun; in the Plural as an adjective.

N. V. Acc.	SING. plūs	м. ғ. plūrēs	PLUR.	N. plūra
Gen.	plūris	- The same of the	plūrium	177
Dat.			plūribus	
Abl.	plūre		plūribus	

Senex, old, has Comparative senior or nātū maior; Superlative nātū maximus. Nātū maior quam ego: older than I.

Iuvenis, young, has Comparative iunior or natu minor; Superlative nātū minimus.

Note 1.—Senior, iunior are not used as true comparatives of senex, iuvenis, but with the meaning old (rather than young), and young (rather than old). Note 2.—Dīves, rich, has two forms: dīvitior and dītior; dīvitissimus and dītissimus.

Vetus, old, has comp. veterior (rare) and vetustior (from vetustus); superl. veterrimus.

52 (2) Adjectives ending in -dicus, -ficus, -volus (cf. dīcō, faciō, volo), form the Comparative and Superlative as if from forms in -dīcēns, -ficēns, -volēns.

**Positive** maledicus, evil-speaking beneficus, beneficent benevolus, well-wishing

Comparative maledicentior beneficentior benevolentior

Superlative maledicentissimus beneficentissimus benevolentissimus

- 53 (3) Adjectives in -eus, -ius, -uus are generally compared by using the adverbs magis, more, maximē, most, with the Positive: dubius, doubtful, magis dubius, more doubtful, maximē dubius, most doubtful.
- 54 Some Comparatives denoting relations of place have no Positive, but correspond to Adverbs or Prepositions from the same Stem.

extră (adv.), outside intră (adv.), within supră (adv.), above infră (adv.), below citră (adv.), on this sultră (adv.), beyond prae (prep.), before post (prep.), after prope (adv.), near (de, down)	Comparative Adj. exterior interior superior inferior citerior ulterior prior posterior propior deterior, worse	Superlative Adj. extrēmus, extimus intimus suprēmus, summus infimus, īmus citimus ultimus prīmus, first postrēmus, last proximus dēterrimus, worst
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# Formation and Comparison of Adverbs

55 Most Adverbs differ from cognate adjectives in having:

(1) -ē or -ō for -ī of genitive singular masc. of adjectives of the first and second declensions.

(2) -iter, -ter, or -er for -is of genitive singular of adjectives of the third declension.

(3) A few Adverbs are simply the accusative singular neuter of adjectives: facile, easily.

The Comparative of an Adverb consists of the accusative singular neuter of the comparative adjective.

Adjective	Adve	erb	Comparative	Superlative
dignus, worthy tūtus, safe fortis, brave facilis, easy	fortiter,	worthily safely bravely easily	dignius tūtius fortius facilius	dignissimē tūtissimē fortissimē facillimē

56 Irregular Comparison has corresponding forms in Adverbs.

Advert	5	Comparative	Superlative
bene,	well ill little much	melius	optimē
male,		peius	pessimē
paullum,		minus	minimē
multum,		plūs	plūrimum
magnopere,	greatly	magis diūtius interius	maxime
diū,	long		diūtissimē
intus,	within		intimē

Magis means more (in degree); plūs, more (in quantity).

phinimum = only un orne magis = irregular

# Numerals

- 57 Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds.
  - 1. Cardinals; answering the question, How many?
  - 2. Ordinals; answering the question, Which in order of number?
  - 3. Distributives; answering the question, How many each? Numeral Adverbs answer the question, How many times?
- 58 Unus, one, from o- and ā- Stems, is declined as follows:

		SING.			PLUR.	
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	ūnī	ūnae	ūna
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	ūnōs	ūnās	ūna
Gen.	ūnius	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnōrum	ūnārum	ūnōrum
Dat.	ūni	üni	ūni	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	ūnīs	ūnis	ūnis

Duo, two, is an o- Stem, and tres, three, an i- Stem.

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
Acc.	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D. Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

ambo, both, is declined like duo, but has o in nom. and acc. of m. and n.

The Cardinals from quattuor to centum are indeclinable. Hundreds from two to nine hundred are o- and ā- Stems: ducentī, ducentae, ducenta. Mīlle (a thousand) is an indeclinable adjective; but mīlia (thousands) is a neuter substantive, declined like animālia.

In Compound Numbers above twenty, the order is the same as in English. Either the smaller number with et comes first, or the larger without et: septem et trīgintā, seven and thirty; or trīgintā septem, thirty-seven. Unus usually stands first: ūnus et vīgintī, twenty-one. In numbers above a hundred the larger comes first, with or without et.

Thousands are expressed by putting (1) the numeral adverbs bis, ter, &c., before mille; bis mille; or (2) cardinal numbers before milia: duo milia.

Mīlia is followed by a genitive: duo mīlia hominum, two thousand men.

NUMERAL ADVERS: answering the question Quotiens? how many times?		semel, once bis, twice	ter, three times, &c.	quater	sexiens	septiens	octions	deciens	<u>undeciens</u>	duodeciens	terdeciens	quattuordeciens	quindeciens	contionedocione	duodeviciens
DISTRIBUTIVES: answering the question Quotēni? how many each?	mi, fae, na.	singuli, one each bini, two each	each, &c.	quarerni quini	sēni	septēnī	novēni	dèni	ūmdēnī	duodēnī	terni deni	quaterni deni	Seni deni	septēnī dēnī	duodeviceni
answering the question Quotus? which in order of number?	mus, fa, num.	primus (prior), first secundus (later), second tertine third &c		quintus	sextus	septimus	nonus	decimus	undecimus	duodecimus	dugring decimus	quintus decimus	sextus decimus	septimus decimus	duodēvicēnsimus
CARDINALS: answering the question Quot? how many?		duo duo tres	maffmor	quinque	Sex	septem	novem	decem	undecim	trodocim	quattuordecim	quindecim	sēdecim	septendecim	duodēvīgintī
ROMAN		7 = =	IIII or IV	^	IA:		IX	×	X 5	X	XIX	X	XVI	XVII	XVIII
ARABIC		3 2	4	2	9 1	~ ∞	6	10	1 2	13	14	15	16	17	18

mineviciens	viciens	semel et viciens	bis et viciens	triciens	quadragiens	quinquagiens	sexagiens	septuāgiens	octogiens	nonāgiens	centiens	centiens semel	ducentiens	trecentiens	quadringentiens	quingentiens	sescentiens	septingentiëns	octingentiëns	nongentiens	miliens	bis miliens
minevicent	vicēnī	viceni singuli	viceni bini	tricēni	quadrāgēni	quinquāgēni	sexageni	septuāgēni	octogeni	nonageni	centēni	centēni singuli	ducēni	treceni	quadringeni	quingeni	sescēnī	septingēnī	octingeni	nongeni	singula milia	bina milia
undevicensimus	vicēnsimus	unus et vicensimus	alter et vicensimus	tricensimus	quadrāgēnsimus	quinquagensimus	sexāgēnsimus	septuāgēnsimus	octogensimus	nonāgensimus	centēnsimus	centēnsimus primus	ducentēnsimus	trecentensimus	quadringentēnsimus	quingentēnsimus	sescentēnsimus	septingentēnsimus	octingentēnsimus	nongentensimus	millensimus	bismillēnsimus
undēvigintī	viginti	unus et viginti	duo et viginti	trigintā	quadrāgintā	quinquaginta	sexaginta	septuāgintā	octoginta	nonāgintā	centum	centum et unus	ducenti, ae, a	trecenti	quadringenti	quingenti	sescenti	septingenti	octingenti	nongenti	mille	duo milia
		2.50	-			J	LX	LXX			O	C	8	222	2222	Doc	DCI	ooci	DOOC	DOCCE	M 10 CD	CIDCED
19	20	21	22	30	40	50	99	20	08	8	100	101	200	300	400	200	009	200	800	006	1.000	2,000

## PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

60 There are the following kinds of Pronoun: (1) Personal, (2) Reflexive, (3) Possessive, (4) Demonstrative, (5) Definitive, (6) Intensive, (7) Relative, (8) Interrogative, (9) Indefinite.

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns are used only as Substantives; Possessive Pronouns only as Adjectives; the others as Substantives or Adjectives.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

### 61 There are three Persons:

First: The person speaking: I or we.

Second: The person spoken to: thou or you (s. and pl.). Third: The person or thing spoken of: he, she, it, they.

		SINGUI		
	1st Person		2nd Perso	n
Nom.	ego,	I	tū,	thou, you (Voc. also)
Acc.	mē,	me	tē,	thee, you
Gen.	meī,	of me	tuī,	of thee, of you
Dat.	mihi,	to me	tibi,	to thee, to you
Abl.	mē,	(from) me	tē,	(from) thee, from you
		PLURA	AL	
	1st Person		2nd Perso	n
Nom.	nōs,	we	võs,	you (Voc. also)
Acc.	nōs,	us	vōs,	you
Gen.	{ nostru	$n$ $\}$ , of us		i* }, of you
Dat.	nōbīs,	to us	võbīs	
Abl.	nōbīs,		võbis,	
For	the Person			erson, he, she, it, the
D			ne sid P	cison, ne, sne, it, the

For the Personal Pronoun of the 3rd Person, he, she, it, the Demonstrative is, ea, id, is used.

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (3rd Person)

Acc. sē or sēsē, himself, herself, itself, or themselves Gen. suī, of himself, &c. Dat. sibi, to himself, &c. Abl. sē or sēsē, (from) himself, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Nostri, vestri are used as Objective Genitives: memor nostri, mindful of us (175). Nostrum, vestrum are used as Partitive Genitives: ūnus nostrum, one of us (173). The oblique cases of ego and tū serve as reflexives of the First and Second Persons.

### 62 POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Adjectival only)

63

SING. { 1st Person: 2nd Person	meus,	mea,	meum,	my
	tuus,	tua,	tuum,	thy, your
PLUR. { 1st Person: 2nd Person		nostra, vestra,	nostrum, vestrum,	our your

Suus, sua, suum, his, her, its, their, is the Possessive of the Reflexive Pronoun.

Meus, tuus, suus are declined like bonus: noster, vester, like niger. Meus has Vocative Singular masc. mī. The other Possessives, except noster, have no Vocative.

#### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Is, that, or he, she, it.

	SIN	GULAR			PLURAL	
Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	M. is eum eius ei	F. ea eam eius ei eā	N. id id eius ei	ii (ei, i) eōs eōrum eis, iis eis, iis	eae eas earum eis, iis eis, iis	ea ea eōrum eīs, iīs eis, iīs

## Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.

	SINC	ULAR		PLUR		
	M.	F.	N.	м.	F.	N.
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	his	his	hīs

### Ille, that (yonder), or he, she, it.

	SINC	JULAR		PLURA	L	
Nom. Acc. Gen.	M. ille illum illius	r. illa illam illīus	illud illud illius	м. illī illōs illōrum	illae illās illārum	illa illa illōrum
Dat.	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illīs
Abl.	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illīs

Iste, that (near you), is declined like ille.

-		
or.	40	4
	77	ш.
	,	•

### DEFINITIVE PRONOUN

### Īdem, same Singular

Nom.	idem	eadem	idem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	idem
Gen.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
	PLUR	AL	
Nom.	idem or eidem	eaedem	eadem
Acc.	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.	isde	m or eisdem	
Abl.		m or eisdem	

#### INTENSIVE PRONOUN

## Ipse, self

	Sr	NGULAR		F	LURAL	
Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	м. ipse ipsum ipsīus ipsī ipsō	ipsa ipsam ipsīus ipsī ipsā	ipsum ipsius ipsi ipsi ipsö	ipsī ipsōs ipsōrum ipsīs ipsīs	F. ipsae ipsās ipsārum ipsīs ipsīs	ipsa ipsa ipsōrum ipsīs ipsīs

65

## RELATIVE PRONOUN

## Qui, who, which.

	Sı	NGULAR			PLURAL	-
Nom. Acc. Gen.	м. qui quem cuius	quae quam cuius	quod quod cuius	м. quī quōs quōrum	f. quae quās quārum	quae quae quōrum
Dat. Abl.	cui quō	cui quā	cui quō		iibus <i>or</i> qui	

66

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

## Quis, who? what?

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quis	(quis) quae	quid	100	quem		
-10111	( qui	quae	quod	Acc.	quem	quam quam	quod

In all other Cases singular and plural the Interrogative is like the Relative.

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUN

## Quis, anyone or anything.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quis	qua quae	quid quod	Acc. { quem quem	quam quam	quid quod

In the other Cases singular and plural the Indefinite is like the Relative, except that qua or quae may be used in neuter, nominative and accusative plural.

Quis, both Interrogative and Indefinite, and its compounds, are used chiefly as Substantives; qui and its compounds chiefly as Adjectives.

Quid and its compounds are used only as Substantives; quod and its compounds only as Adjectives.

#### **EXAMPLES:**

Is qui venit, Quis venit? Qui homō venit?	The man who comes Who comes? What man comes?	(qui, relative) (quis, interrogative) (qui, interrogative)
Aliquid amārī, Aliquod verbum,	Some bitterness Some word	

68

#### COMPOUND PRONOUNS

Masc. quicumque, quisquis,	FEM. quaecumque, quisquis,	NEUT. quodcumque, quidquid or quicquid,	
quīdam,	quaedam,	quiddam (quoddam),	{ a certain person or thing
aliquis, aliqui, quisquam,	aliqua, aliqua,	aliquid, aliquod, quidquam or quicquam,	someone or something anyone at all
quisque, uterque,	quaeque, utraque,	quidque (quodque,) utrumque,	{ each one severally each of two

Quisquam is used as a Substantive, singular only, chiefly in negative sentences; haud quisquam, not anyone; the Adjective which corresponds to it is üllus.

69 The following Pronominal Adjectives form the Genitive Singular in -īus cr -ius, and the Dative Singular in -ī: ūllus, any; nūllus, none; sōlus, sole; tōtus, whole; alius, other, another; alter, one of two, the other; uter, which of two; neuter, neither.

Ullus, nüllus, sõlus, tõtus, are declined like ūnus (58).

Nūllīus, Genitive Singular, and nūllō, Ablative Singular, of nūllus are used for the Genitive and Ablative Singular of nēmō, nobody (41).

	Sı	NGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	M. alius alium alius aliis alii	F. alia aliam alius alii aliā	N. aliud aliud alīus aliī aliō	M. aliī aliōs aliōrum aliīs aliīs	aliae aliās aliārum aliīs aliīs	alia aliā aliōrum aliīs aliīs

Note.—In place of the Gen. Sing. of alius, the Gen. Sing. of alter or the adjective alienus is used, to avoid confusion with the Nom. Sing.

	SINC	GULAR	
Nom. Acc.	м. alter alterum	F. altera alteram	alterum alterum
Gen.	alterius (or often alteriu	alterīus s)	alterius
Dat.	alteri	alteri	alterī
Abl.	alterō	alterā	alterō
	PLU	JRAL	
Nom.	M. alteri	alterae	N. altera
Acc.	alterōs	alterās	altera
Gen.	alterōrum	alterārum	alterōrum
Dat.	alteris	alteris	alteris
Abl.	alteris	alteris	alteris

Like alter, but without e before r in all cases except the Nominative Singular Masculine, are declined—

uter, utra, utrum, which (of two); neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither. These are seldom used in the plural.

#### **VERBS**

### 70 The Verb has:

The Three Persons—First, Second, Third. The Two Numbers—Singular and Plural.

#### Six Tenses:

(1) Present, (2) Future Simple, (3) Past Imperfect, (4) Perfect, (5) Future Perfect, (6) Pluperfect.

The Verb Finite

## Three Moods:

(1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Subjunctive.

The Infinitives (Verbal Substantives).

Three Participles (Verbal Adjectives).

The Gerund and Gerundive (Verbal Substantive and Adjective).

Two Supines (Verbal Substantives).

The Verb Infinite

#### Two Voices:

(1) Active, (2) Passive.

The Verb Finite is so called because it is limited by Mood and Persons; while the Verb Infinite is not limited.

#### PERSON AND NUMBER

71 The inflexion of a Verb according to Person and Number is effected by adding personal suffixes:

su-m, I am, am-ō, I love	su-mus,	we are
es (for es-s), thou art, you are	The second secon	you are
es-t, he (she, it) is		they are

The Imperative Mood has only the Second and Third Persons Singular and Plural, not the First.

#### TENSES

72 The six tenses of the Indicative represent an action or state as being: (1) Present, Future, or Past; (2) Incomplete or Complete; (3) Momentary or Continuous.

In English, by means of auxiliary Verbs, such differences can be more accurately expressed than in Latin; some tenses in Latin correspond to two tenses in English, of which one is momentary, the other continuous. Thus, rogō, *I ask*, has the following tenses in the Indicative:

Present	Present Perfect	incomplete complete	rogō rogāvī	{ I ask I am asking I have asked
Future	Fut. Simple Fut. Perf.	incomplete complete	rogābō rogāverō	{ I shall ask I shall be asking I shall have asked
Past	{ Perfect } Imperfect } Pluperf.	incomplete complete	frogāvī rogābam rogāveram	{ I asked I was asking I had asked

The Present, the Future Simple, and the Future Perfect are called Primary Tenses.

The Imperfect and the Pluperfect are called Historic Tenses.

The Perfect in the sense of I have asked is Primary; in the sense of I asked it is Historic.

#### MOOD

73 Moods are groups of verb-forms which (either by themselves or in relation to a particular context) represent the verbal activity (or state) as being real, willed, desired, hypothetical, &c.

The Indicative mood makes a statement or enquiry about a fact, or about something which will be a fact in the future.

The Imperative mood expresses the will of a speaker as a command, request, or entreaty.

The Subjunctive mood\* represents a verbal activity as willed, desired, conditional, or prospective:

istam në reliqueris, do not leave her! di prohibeant, may the gods forbid!

#### THE VERB INFINITE

74 The Infinitive is a Verb Noun expressing a verbal activity in general, without limit of person or number: amāre, to love; amāvisse, to have loved; amārī, to be loved.

The Gerund is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning. It has no plural: amandum, the loving.

The Gerundive is a Participle, or Verbal Adjective, passive in meaning: amandus (-a, -um), fit to be loved.

The Supines are Cases of a Verbal Noun: amātum, in order to love; amātū, for or in loving.

The Participles have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives; there are three besides the Gerundive:

- (a) Act. Pres. amāns, loving (declined like ingēns)
- (b) Act. Fut. amätūrus, about to love \ (declined like
- (c) Pass. Perf. amātus, loved sonus)

<sup>\*</sup> In the Paradigms the tenses of the Subjunctive are given without any English translation, because their meaning varies so much according to the context that any one rendering is misleading.

#### VOICE

75 The Active Voice expresses what the Subject of a Verb is or does: sum, I am; valeo, I am well; amo, I love; rego, I rule.

The Passive Voice expresses (a) what is done to the Subject of the Verb: amor, I am loved; regor, I am ruled; (b) the verbal activity regarded impersonally: ītur, one goes.

- 76 Deponent Verbs are Verbs which have (a) indicative, subjunctive and imperative moods passive in form but active in meaning; (b) pres. and fut. participles, future infinitives, supine, and gerund active in form and meaning; (c) gerundive passive in form and meaning; (d) past participle passive in form but generally active in meaning.
- 77 Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are:
  - (a) Transitive, having a direct object: eum amō, I love him; vōs hortor, I exhort you.
  - (b) Intransitive, not having a direct object: stō, I stand; loquor, I speak.

Only Transitive Verbs have the full Passive Voice.

#### THE CONJUGATIONS

78 A Conjugation is a grouping of verb-forms. The four regular conjugations are distinguished by the final sound of the Present Stem, which is most clearly seen before the suffix -re (or -ere) of the Present Infinitive Active:

CONJUGATION	STEM ENDING	PRES. INFIN. ACT.
First	-ā	-āre
Second	-ē	-ēre
Third	consonant (or -u)	-ere
Fourth	-ī	-īre

Deponent Verbs are also divided into four Conjugations with the same Stem endings.

79 The following forms (called Principal Parts) must be known in order to give the full Conjugation.

A-Stems E-Stems Consonant I-Stems

#### **Active Voice**

1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	amō	moneō	regō	audiō
Infin. Pres.	amāre	monēre	regere	audīre
Perfect	amāvī	monuī	rēxī	audīvī
Supine in -um	amāţum	monitum	rēctum	audītum

### Passive Voice (and Deponent Verbs)

1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	amor	moneor	regor	audior
Infin. Pres.	amārī	monērī	regī	audīrī
Partic. Perf.	amātus		rēctus	audītus
Gerundive	amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus

Alongside of Perfects in -ivi and derived forms, we sometimes find shorter forms: audiī beside audīvī; audiērunt beside audīvērunt; audīstī beside audīvistī.

Alongside of Perfects in -āvī, -ēvī, -ōvī and derived forms, we sometimes find shorter forms, in which -vi-, -ve-, or -vē- do not appear: amāstī beside amāvistī; nōstī beside nōvistī; nōram beside nōveram; dēlērunt beside dēlēvērunt.

For -ērunt (3rd personal plural Perfect Active) -ēre was often used: amāvēre, implēvēre, audīvēre.

#### PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

80 The Active Future Participle with the auxiliary verb sum forms an Active Periphrastic Conjugation:

amātūrus (-a) sum (eram, &c.), I am (was) about to love.

The Gerundive with the auxiliary verb sum forms a Passive Periphrastic Conjugation:

amandus (-a) sum (eram, &c.), I am (was) fit to be loved.

# 81 \*The Verb Sum, I am (sum, ful, esse, futurus).

TENSE		INDICATIVE
Present	sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt,	I am you (s.) are he is we are you (pl.) are they are
Future Simple	erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt,	I shall be you (s.) will be he will be we shall be you (pl.) will be they will be
Imperfect	eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant,	I was you (s.) were he was we were you (pl.) were they were
Perfect	fuī, fuistī, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuērunt,	I have been or I was you (s.) have (s.) been or you were he has been or he was we have been or we were you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were they have been or they were
Future Perfect	fuero, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fueritis,	I shall have been you (s.) will have been he will have been we shall have been you (pl.) will have been they will have been
Pluperfect	fueram, fuerās, fuerat, fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuerant,	I had been you (s.) had been he had been we had been you (pl.) had been they had been

<sup>\*</sup> It is necessary first to conjugate the irregular Verb of Being, sum, I am, esse, to be, because it is used as an auxiliary in the conjugation of other Verbs.

This Verb is formed from two roots: es-, to be, and fu-, to be or to become. es- sometimes appears as s- (e.g. sum); and between vowels -s- becomes -r-, as: eram.

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
sim sīs	es, estō, be (s.)
sit sīmus sītis sint	este, be (pl.)
	THE VERB INFINITE  Infinitives
	Present esse, to be Perfect fuisse, to have been Future {futurus esse} to be about to be fore
essem essēs	Participles
esset	Present (none)
essēmus essētis essent	Future futūrus, about to be Gerunds and Supines (none)
fuerim fueris fuerit fuerimus fueritis fuerint	Note 1.—In the Pres. Subj. the forms siem, sies, siet, sient, and fuam, fuās, fuat, fuant sometimes occur. In the Imperf. Subj. the forms forem, fores, foret, forent are frequent.  Note 2.—Some compounds of Sum have a Pres. Participle: absēns, praesēns.  Note 3.—Like Sum are conjugated its com-
	pounds: absum, am absent; adsum, am present; desum, am wanting; insum, am in or among; intersum, am among; obsum, hinder; praesum, am set over; prosum, am of use; subsum, am under; supersum, survive. In prosum d appears
fuissem fuisset fuissemus fuissetis fuissetis fuissent	between o and e: prodest.

## 82 FIRST CONJUGATION A-STEMS

## **Active Voice**

TENSE	AMO	INDICATIVE
Present	amās, amāt, amāmus, amātis, amant,	I love of I am loving you (s.) love of you (s.) are loving he loves of he is loving we love of we are loving you (pl.) love of you (pl.) are loving they love of they are loving
Future Simple	amābō, amābis, amābit, amābimus, amābitis, amābunt,	I shall love you (s.) will love he will love we shall love you (pl.) will love they will love
Imperfect	amābam, amābāt, amābāmus, amābātis, amābant,	I was loving you (s.) were loving he was loving we were loving you (pl.) were loving they were loving
Perfect	amāvī, amāvistī, amāvimus, amāvistis, amāvērunt,	I have loved or I loved you (s.) have loved or you (s.) loved he has loved or he loved we have loved or we loved you(pl.) have loved or you(pl.) loved they have loved or they loved
Future Perfect	amāverō, amāveris, amāverit, amāverimus, amāveritis, amāverint,	I shall have loved you (s.) will have loved he will have loved we shall have loved you (pl.) will have loved they will have loved
Pluperfect	amāveram, amāverās, amāverat, amāverāmus, amāverātis, amāverant,	I had loved you (s.) had loved he had loved we had loved you (pl.) had loved they had loved

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amem amēs amet amēmus amētis ament	amā, <i>love</i> (s.) amāte, <i>love</i> (pl.)
amārem amārēs amārētis amārētis amārent amāverim amāverīs amāverīt amāverītis amāverītis amāverītis	THE VERB INFINITE  Infinitives  Present amare, to love  Perfect amavisse, to have loved  Future amaturus esse, to be about to love  Gerund  amandum, the loving
amāvissem	Supines  amātum, in order to love  amātū, in or for loving  Participles
amāvissēs amāvissēt amāvissēmus amāvissētis amāvissētis	Present amāns, loving  Future amātūrus, about to love

## 83 SECOND CONJUGATION E- STEMS

## Active Voice

TENSE		INDICATIVE
Present	moneō, mones, monet, monemus, monetis, monent,	I advise or I am advising you (s.) advise or you (s.) are advising he advises or he is advising we advise or we are advising you (pl.) advise or you (pl.) are advising they advise or they are advising
Future Simple	monēbö, monēbis, monēbit, monēbimus, monēbitis, monēbunt,	I shall advise you (s.) will advise he will advise we shall advise you (pl.) will advise they will advise
Imperfect	monēbām, monēbāt, monēbāmus, monēbātis, monēbānt,	I was advising you (s.) were advising he was advising we were advising you (pl.) were advising they were advising
Perfect	monuisti, monuit, monuimus, monuistis, monuerunt,	I have advised or I advised you (s.) have advised or you (s.) have advised or you (s.) advised he has advised or he advised we have advised or we advised you (pl.) have advised or you (pl.) avised they have advised or they advised
Future Perfect	monuerit, monueritmus, monueritis,	I shall have advised you (s.) will have advised he will have advised we shall have advised you (pl.) will have advised they will have advised
Pluperfect	monuerās, monuerat, monuerāmus, monuerātis,	I had advised you (s.) had advised he had advised we had advised you (pl.) had advised they had advised

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	
moneam moneas moneat moneāmus moneātis moneant	moně, advise (s.) moněte, advise (pl.)	
monërem	THE VERB INFINITE	
monērēs monēret	Infinitives	
monērēmus monēretis	Present monere, to advise	
monërent	Perfect monuisse, to have advised	
monuerim monueris	Future monitūrus esse, to be about to advise	
monuerit	Gerund	
monuerītis monuerint	monendum, the advising	
	Supines	
	monitum, in order to advise	
	monitū, in or for advising	
	Participles	
monuissem monuisset monuissemus monuissetis monuissetis monuissent	Present monēns, advising	
	Future monitūrus, about to advise	

## 84 THIRD CONJUGATION CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS

### **Active Voice**

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	regis, you (s.) rule or you (s.) are ruling regit, he rules or he is ruling regimus, we rule or we are ruling regitis, you (pl.) rule or you (pl.) are ruling regunt, they rule or they are ruling
Future Simple	regam, I shall rule regës, you (s.) will rule reget, he will rule regëmus, we shall rule regëtis, you (pl.) will rule regent, they will rule
Imperfect	regēbam, I was ruling regēbās, you (s.) were ruling regēbat, he was ruling regēbāmus, we were ruling regēbātis, you (pl.) were ruling regēbant, they were ruling
Perfect	rēxī, I have ruled or I ruled rēxistī, you (s.) have ruled or you (s.) ruled rēxit, he has ruled or he ruled rēximus, we have ruled or we ruled rēxistis, you (pl.) have ruled or you (pl.) ruled rēxērunt, they have ruled or they ruled
Future Perfect	rēxerō, I shall have ruled rēxeris, you (s.) will have ruled rēxerit, he will have ruled rēxerimus, we shall have ruled rēxeritis, you (pl.) will have ruled rēxerint, they will have ruled
Pluperfect	rēxeram, I had ruled rēxerās, you (s.) had ruled rēxerat, he had ruled rēxerāmus, we had ruled rēxerātis, you (pl.) had ruled rēxerant, they had ruled

Faciō, dīcō, dūcō, and the compounds of dūcō, in the 2nd person of the Pres. Imperative make fac, dīc, dūc, &c.

7,2

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regam regās regat regāmus regātis regant	rege, rule (s.) regite, rule (pl.)
	THE VERB INFINITE
regerem regerēs	Infinitives
regeret regerēmus	Present regere, to rule
regerētis	Perfect rexisse, to have ruled
regerent rēxerim	Future recturus esse, to be about to rule
rēxerīs	
rēxerit rēxerīmus	Gerund
rēxerītis rēxerint	regendum, the ruling
	Supines
	rēctum, in order to rule
	rēctū, in or for ruling
rēxissem	Participles -
rēxissēs	Present regens, ruling
rēxisset rēxissēmus rēxissētis rēxissent	Future rēctūrus, about to rule

## 85 FOURTH CONJUGATION I- STEMS

## Active Voice

TENSE		INDICATIVE
Present	audiō, audit, audimus, auditis, auditunt,	I hear of I am hearing you (s.) hear of you (s.) are hearing he hears of he is hearing we hear of we are hearing you (pl.) hear of you (pl.) are hearing they hear of they are hearing
Future Simple	audiam, audiēs, audiet, audiēmus, audiētis, audient,	I shall hear you (s.) will hear he will hear we shall hear you (pl.) will hear they will hear
Imperfect	audiēbām, audiēbāt, audiēbāmus, audiēbātis, audiēbānt,	I was hearing you (s.) were hearing he was hearing we were hearing you (pl.) were hearing they were hearing
Perfect	audīvistī, audīvistī, audīvimus, audīvistis, audīvērunt,	I have heard or I heard you (s.) have heard or you (s.) heard he has heard or he heard we have heard or we heard you (pl.) have heard or you (pl.) heard they have heard or they heard
Future Perfect	audīverō, audīveris, audīverit, audīverimus, audīveritis, audīverint,	I shall have heard you (s.) will have heard he will have heard we shall have heard you (pl.) will have heard they will have heard
Pluperfect	audīverām, audīverāt, audīverāmus, audīverātis, audīverant,	I had heard you (s.) had heard he had heard we had heard you (pl.) had heard they had heard

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	
audiam audiās audiat audiāmus audiātis audiant	audī, <i>hear</i> (s.)  audīte, <i>hear</i> (pl.)	
	THE VERB INFINITE	
audīrēs audīrēt audīrēmus audīrētis audīrent	Infinitives  Present audire, to hear  Perfect audivisse, to have heard  Future auditūrus esse, to be about to hear	
audīverim audīverit audīverimus audīverītis audīverint	Future auditūrus esse, to be about to near  Gerund  audiendum, the hearing	
	Supines  audītum, in order to hear  audītū, in or for hearing	
audīvissem audīvissēs audīvissēt audīvissēmus audīvissētis audīvissētis	Participles  Present audiëns, hearing  Future auditūrus, about to hear	

# 86 FIRST CONJUGATION A-STEMS +P42

Passive Voice \* 50M = WWILIARY - VERS

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	amor, I am or I am being loved amāris, you (s.) are or you (s.) are being loved amātur, he is or he is being loved amāmur, we are or we are being loved amāminī, you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being loved amantur, they are or they are being loved
Future Simple	amābor, I shall be loved amāberis, you (s.) will be loved amābitur, he will be loved amābimur, we shall be loved amābiminī, you (pl.) will be loved amābuntur, they will be loved
Imperfect	amābar, I was being loved amābāris, you (s.) were being loved amābātur, he was being loved amābāmur, we were being loved amābāminī, you (pl.) were being loved amābantur, they were being loved
Perfect	amātus sum, I have been or I was loved amātus es, you(s.) have been or you(s.) were loved amātus est, he has been or he was loved amātī sumus, we have been or we were loved amātī estis, you(pl.) have been or you(pl.) were loved amātī sunt, they have been or they were loved
Future Perfect	amātus erō, I shall have been loved amātus eris, you (s.) will have been loved amātus erit, he will have been loved amātī erimus, we shall have been loved amātī eritis, you (pl.) will have been loved amātī erunt, they will have been loved
Pluperfect	amātus eram, I had been loved amātus erās, you (s.) had been loved amātus erat, he had been loved amātī erāmus, we had been loved amātī erātis, you (pl.) had been loved amātī erant, they had been loved

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	
amer amēris amētur amēmur amēminī amentur	amāre, be loved (s.) amāminī, be loved (pl.)	
amārer amārēris amārētur	THE VERB INFINITE	
amārēmu <b>r</b>	Infinitives	
amārēminī amārentur	Present amārī, to be loved	
amātus sim	Perfect amātus esse, to have been loved	
amātus sīs amātus sit amātī sīmus amātī sītis	Future amātum īrī (225)	
amātī sint	Participle	
	Perfect amātus, loved, or having been loved	
amātus essem	Gerundiv <b>e</b>	
amātus essēs amātus essēt amātī essēmus amātī essētis amātī essētis	amandus, fit to be loved	

## 87 SECOND CONJUGATION E- STEMS

## Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	moneor, I am or I am being advised moneris, you (s.) are or you (s.) are being advised monetur, he is or he is being advised monemur, we are or we are being advised monemin, you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being advised monentur, they are or they are being advised
Future Simple	monēbor, I shall be advised monēberis, you (s.) will be advised monēbitur, he will be advised monēbimur, we shall be advised monēbiminī, you (pl.) will be advised monēbuntur, they will be advised
Imperfect	monēbar, I was being advised monēbāris, you (s.) were being advised monēbātur, he was being advised monēbāmur, we were being advised monēbāminī, you (pl.) were being advised monēbantur, they were being advised
Perfect	monitus sum, I have been or I was advised monitus es, you(s.) have been or you(s.) were advised monitus est, he has been or he was advised moniti sumus, we have been or we were advised moniti estis, you(pl.) have been or you(pl.) were advised moniti sunt, they have been or they were advised
Future Perfect	monitus erō, I shall have been advised monitus eris, you (s.) will have been advised monitus erit, he will have been advised moniti erimus, we shall have been advised moniti eritis, you (pl.) will have been advised moniti erunt, they will have been advised
Pluperfect	monitus eram, I had been advised monitus eras, you (s.) had been advised monitus erat, he had been advised moniti eramus, we had been advised moniti eratis, you (pl.) had been advised moniti erant, they had been advised

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
monear moneāris moneātur moneāmur moneāminī moneantur	monēre, be advised (s.) monētor, let him be advised
	monēminī, be advised
monërer	
monērēris monērētur monērēmur monērēminī monērentur	THE VERB INFINITE
monitus sim monitus sīs monitus sit monitī sīmus monitī sītis monitī sītis	Infinitives  Present monērī, to be advised  Perfect monitus esse, to have been advised  Future monitum īrī (225)
	Participle
	Perfect monitus, advised, or having been advised
	Gerundive
monitus essem monitus esset monitus essemus moniti essemus moniti essetis moniti essent	monendus, fit to be advised

# 88 THIRD CONJUGATION CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS

## Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE					
Present	regor, I am or I am being ruled regeris, you (s.) are or you (s.) are being ruled regitur, he is or he is being ruled regimur, we are or we are being ruled regimin, you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being ruled reguntur, they are or they are being ruled					
Future Simple	regar, I shall be ruled regēris, you (s.) will be ruled regētur, he will be ruled regēmur, we shall be ruled regēmini, you (pl.) will be ruled regentur, they will be ruled					
Imperfect	regēbar, I was being ruled regēbāris, you (s.) were being ruled regēbātur, he was being ruled regēbāmur, we were being ruled regēbāminī you (pl.) were being ruled regēbantur, they were being ruled					
Perfect	rēctus sum, I have been or I was ruled rēctus es, you (s.) have been or you (s.) were ruled rēctus est, he has been or he was ruled rēctī sumus, we have been or we were ruled rēctī estis, you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were ruled rēctī sunt, they have been or they were ruled					
Future Perfect	rēctus erō, I shall have been ruled rēctus eris, you (s.) will have been ruled rēctus erit, he will have been ruled rēctī erimus, we shall have been ruled rēctī eritis, you (pl.) will have been ruled rēctī erunt, they will have been ruled					
Pluperfect	rēctus eram, I had been ruled rēctus erās, you (s.) had been ruled rēctus erat, he had been ruled rēctī erāmus, we had been ruled rēctī erātis, you (pl.) had been ruled rēctī erant, they had been ruled					

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE			
regar regāris regātur regāmur regāminī regantur	regere, be ruled (s.)			
	regiminī, be ruled (pl.)			
regerer regerēris regerētur regerēmur regerēminī regerentur	THE VERB INFINITE			
rēctus sim rēctus sīs rēctus sit rēctī sīmus rēctī sītis rēctī sint	Infinitives  Present regī, to be ruled  Perfect rēctus esse, to have been ruled  Future rēctum īrī (225)			
	Participle  Perfect rēctus, ruled, or having been ruled			
rēctus essem rēctus essēs rēctus esset rēctī essēmus rēctī essētis rēctī essent	Gerundive regendus, fit to be ruled			

# 89 FOURTH CONJUGATION I- STEMS

## Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	audior, I am or I am being heard you (s.) are or you (s.) are being heard he is or he is being heard audimur, we are or we are being heard. you (pl.) are being heard they are or they are being heard
Future Simple	audiār, I shall be heard audiēris, you (s.) will be heard audiētur, he will be heard audiēmur, we shall be heard audiēminī, you (pl.) will be heard audientur, they will be heard
Imperfect	audiēbāris, you (s.) were being heard audiēbātur, he was being heard audiēbāmur, we were being heard audiēbāminī you (pl.) were being heard audiēbantur, they were being heard
Perfect	audītus sum, I have been or I was heard audītus es, you (s.) have been or you (s.) were heard audītus est, he has been or he was heard audītī sumus, we have been or we were heard audītī estis, you(pl.) have been or you(pl.) were heard audītī sunt, they have been or they were heard
Future Perfect	audītus erō, I shall have been heard audītus eris, you (s.) will have been heard audītus erit, he will have been heard audītī erimus, we shall have been heard audītī eritis, you (pl.) will have been heard audītī erunt, they will have been heard
Pluperfect	audītus eram, I had been heard audītus erās, you (s.) had been heard audītus erat, he had been heard audītī erāmus, we had been heard audītī erātis, you (pl.) had been heard audītī erant, they had been heard

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
audiāris audiātur audiāmur audiāminī audiantur	audīre, be heard (s.)
	audīminī, be heard (pl.)
audīrer audīrēris	
audīrētur audīrēmur audīrēminī audīrentur	THE VERB INFINITE
audītus sim audītus sīs audītus sit audītī sīmus audītī sītis audītī sint	Infinitives  Present audīrī, to be heard  Perfect audītus esse, to have been heard  Future audītum īrī (225)
	Participle
	Perfect audītus, heard, or having been heard
	Gerundive
audītus essem audītus essēs audītus esset audītī essēmus audītī essētis audītī essent	audiendus, fit to be heard

## 90 Deponent Verb

# Ūtor, ūtī, ūsus, use (THIRD CONJUGATION)

TENSE	INDICATIVE				
Present	ūtor, ūteris, ūtitur, ūtimur, ūtiminī, ūtuntur,	I use or I am using you (s.) use or you (s.) are using he uses or he is using we use or we are using you (pl.) use or you (pl.) are using they use or they are using			
Future Simple	ūtar, ūtēris, ūtētur, ūtēmur, ūtēminī ūtentur,	I shall use you (s.) will use he will use we shall use you (pl.) will use they will use			
Imperfect	ūtēbar, ūtēbāris, ūtēbātur, ūtēbāmur, ūtēbāminī, ūtēbantur,	I was using you (s.) were using he was using we were using you (pl.) were using they were using			
Perfect	ūsus sum, ūsus es, ūsus est, ūsī sumus, ūsī estis, ūsī sunt,	I have used or I used you (s.) have used or you (s.) used he has used or he used we have used or we used you (pl.) have used or you (pl.) used they have used or they used			
Future Perfect	ūsus erō, ūsus eris, ūsus erit, ūsī erimus, ūsī eritis, ūsī erunt,	I shall have used you (s.) will have used he will have used we shall have used you (pl.) will have used they will have used			
Pluperfect	ūsus erat, ūsī erāmus, ūsī erātis,	you (s.) had used he had used			

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE		
ūtāris ūtātur utāmur ūtāminī ūtantur	ūtere, use (s.) ūtiminī, use (pl.)		
	THE VERB INFINITE		
ūterēris ūterēsis ūterētur ūterēmur ūterēminī	Infinitives  Present ūtī, to use  Perfect ūsus esse, to have used  Future ūsūrus esse, to be about to use  Gerund		
ūsus sim ūsus sīs ūsus sīt ūsī sīmus ūsī sītis ūsī sīnt	ūtendum, using  Supines  ūsum, to use  ūsū, in or for using		
	Participles  Present ūtēns, using  Future ūsūrus, about to use  Perfect ūsus, having used		
ūsus essem ūsus essēs ūsus esset ūsī essēmus ūsī essētis ūsī essetis	Gerundive  ütendus, fit to be used		

- 91 Many Perfect Participles of Deponent Verbs are used passively as well as actively; as confessus from confiteor, confess; imitatus from imitor, imitate; meritus from mereor, deserve; pollicitus from polliceor, promise.
- 92 Some Verbs have a Present of Active form but a Perfect of Passive form: they are called Semi-deponents:

audeō, dare ausus sum gaudeō, rejoice gāvīsus sum soleō, am wont solitus sum fīdō, trust fīsus sum

93 Some Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning; they are called Quasi-Passive:

exsulō, am banished liceō, am put up for sale vāpulō, am beaten vēneō, am on sale fīō, am made

94 Some Verbs have Perfect Participles with Active meaning like the Deponent Verbs:

adolēscō, grow up adolēvī, I grew up adultus, having grown up cēnō, sup cēnāvī, I supped cēnātus, having supped iūrō, swear iūrāvī, I swore iūrātus, having sworn pōtō, drink pōtāvī, I drank prandēo, dine prandī, I dined prānsus, having dined

95 Inceptive Verbs, with Present Indicative in -scō (Third Conjugation), express beginning of action, and are derived from Verb-Stems or from Nouns:

pallēscō, turn pale, from palleō nigrēscō, turn black, from niger

96 Frequentative Verbs (First Conjugation) express repeated or intenser action. They end in -tō or -sō.

rogitō, ask repeatedly (rogō); cursō, run about (currō).

97 Desiderative Verbs (Fourth Conjugation) express desire of action. They are formed from Supine Stems and end in -uriō. ēsuriō, am hungry (edō).

#### MIXED CONJUGATION

Verbs in -iō, with Present Infinitive in -ere. In forms derived from the Present stem, these verbs take the endings of the 4th Conjugation, wherever the latter have two successive vowels. Such forms are given below in heavy type.

### Forms from Present Stem, cap-i-, take

		ACTIVE	VOICE		PASSIVE VOICE		
	]	NDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	
Present	cap	is it imus	capiam capiās capiat capiāmus capiātis capiant	Present	capior caperis capitur capimur capiminī capiuntur	capiar capiāris (-re) capiātur capiāmur capiāminī capiantur	
Fut. Simple	cap cap cap	0.22.25		Fut. Simple	capiar capiēris (-re) capiētur capiēmur capiēmini capientur		
Imperf.	cap cap cap	iēbam iēbās iēbāt iēbāmus iēbātis iēbant	caperem caperēs caperet caperēmus caperētis caperent	Imperf.	capiēbāris (-re) capiēbātur capiēbāmur capiēbāmur capiēbāminī capiēbantur	caperer caperēris (-re) caperētur caperēmur caperēminī caperentur	
ative	2. cape		2.	capere			
Imperativ	Plur.	2. capite		2. capiminī			
G	fin. I erund es. P		iendum	11	Infin. Pres. cap Gerundive cap	i iendus	

The Verbs whose Present stem is conjugated like capio are:

capiō, cupiō and faciō, fodiō, fugiō and iaciō, pariō, rapiō, sapiō, quatiō compounds, compounds, pariō, rapiō, sapiō, quatiō obsolete Compounds of speciō and laciō obsolete Verbs, Deponents: gradior, patior, morior, And in some tenses, potior, orior.

take, desire, make,
dig, flee, throw,
bring forth, seize, know, shake
look at, entice
step, suffer, die
get possession of, arise

#### IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs are called irregular which are formed from more than one root (as sum, ferō) or whose tense-forms differ from those of the regular conjugations.

## 99a Dō, I give, dare, dedī, datum.

This verb differs from amō in that its Present and Supine Stems, da-, have a short vowel which is retained in all derived forms except: dō, dās; dā (imperative); dāns; and the Present Subjunctive: dem, dēs, det, dēmus, dētis, dent.

#### 100

## Possum, I can, posse, potui

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	possum potest possumus potestis possunt	possim possis possit possimus possitis possitis	Perfect	potuisti potuisti potuimus potuistis potuerunt	potuerim potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint
Fut. Simp.	poteris poterit poterimus poteritis poteritis poteriunt		Fut. Perf.	potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint	
Imperf.	poteram poterat poteratus poteratus poteratus poteratus poteratus	possem posses posset possemus possetis possent	Pluperf.	potueram potuerat potueramus potuerāmus potuerātis potuerant	potuisses potuisset potuissemus potuissemus potuissetis potuissent

Infinitives: Present, posse; Perfect, potuisse.

Potens is used as an Adjective, powerful, able, never as a Participle.

## Ferō, bear, ferre, tuli, lātum

	ACTIVE VOICE				PASSIVE	VOICE
	IN	DIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	fero fers fert feri fert	mus is	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	Present	feror ferris fertur ferimur ferimini feruntur	ferar ferāris (-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāminī ferantur
Fut. Simple	fere	ēs		Fut. Simple	ferar ferēris (-re) ferētur ferēmur ferēminī ferentur	
Imperf.	fer fer fer fer	ēbās ēbās ēbāt ēbāmus ēbātis ēbant	ferrem ferres ferret ferremus ferretis ferrent	Imperf.	ferēbāris (-re) ferēbātur ferēbāmur ferēbāmur ferēbāminī ferēbantur	ferrer ferreris (-re) ferretur ferremur ferreminī ferrentur
ative	gi 2. fer		2.	ferre		
Imperative	Plur.	2. ferte		2. feriminī		
Infin. Pres. ferre Gerund ferendum Pres. Partic. ferens			111	Infin. Pres. ferr Gerundive fere	i endus	

Forms derived from the Perfect and Supine stems are regular.

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Eō (for eiō), go, īre, iī, itum

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	eō īs it īmus ītis eunt	eam eas eat eāmus eātis eant	ī
Fut. Simple	ībō ībis ībit ībimus ībitis ībunt		THE VERB INFINITE  Infinitives  Present Ire  Perfect Isse, Ivisse  Future itūrus esse
Imperf.	Ibam ībās ībat ībāmus ībātis ībant	īrēs īrēt īrēmus īrētis īrent	Gerund eundum Supines
Perf.	iī īstī iit iimus īstis iērunt	ierim ierīs ierit ierīmus ierītis ierīnt	itum itū  Participles  Present iēns (Acc. euntem) Future itūrus

In tenses derived from the Perfect stem, forms in iv- (e.g. īvī, īverō, īveram) exist but are rare. In compounds, -iistī, -iistis are sometimes used for -īstī, -īstis.

The Impersonal Itur, itum est, there is (was) a going, is often used.

Transitive compounds of eō admit the full Passive inflexion: adeor, I am approached.

103 Queō, can, nequeō, cannot, are conjugated like eō in the forms which occur; the Perfect ends in -ivi.

Ambiō, go round, canvass, is conjugated like audiō.

Volō, am willing, wish.
Nōlō, am unwilling, do not wish.
Mālō, prefer, wish, rather.

		IMPERATIVE		
Present	volō vīs vult volumus vultis volunt	nölö nön vis nön vult nõlumus nõn vultis nõiunt	mālō māvūs māvult mālumus māvultis mālunt	nōlī nōlīte
Fut. Simple	volam volēs volet volēmus volētis volent	(nōlam) nōlēs nōlet (nōlēmus) (nōlētis) (nōlent)	(mālam) (mālēs) mālet (mālēmus) (mālētis) mālent	Võlō and mālō have no Imperative
Imperf.	volēbās volēbās &c.	nōlēbās nōlēbās &c.	mālēbam mālēbās &c.	THE VERB INFINITE  Infinitive  Present { velle nölle mälle
		SUBJUNCTIVE		Gerunds
Present	velim velīs velītus velītis velītis velītis	nōlim nōlīs nōlit nōlīmus nōlītis nōlint	mālim mālit mālīmus mālītis mālint	(volendum) (nōlendum)  Supines None
Imperf.	vellem vellēs vellet vellēmus vellētis vellent	nöllem nöllet nöllemus nölletis nöllent	māllem māllet māllēmus māllētis māllent	Participles  Present { volēns (nölēns) }

## The Perfect-Stem forms are regular:

Volu-ī	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem	voluis	
Nolu-I	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem	Infin. dioluis	
Mālu-ī	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem	Lmāluis	sse

## Edō, I eat, ēsse, ēdī, ēsum

Pres. Indic. Act.: edō, ēs, ēst; edimus, ēstis, edunt.

Imperf. Subj. Act.: essem, esses, esset, &c.

Imperat. Act.: ēs, ēstō; ēstō; ēste, ēstōte; eduntō.

Infin. Pres.: ësse.

Pres. Indic. Pass.: ëstur.

Imperf. Subj. Pass.: ëssëtur.

Most of these forms are distinguished from forms of esse, to be, by the long vowel of ess-.

## Fiō, (1) I become, (2) I am made, fieri.

The forms of fio take the place of passive forms of the Present stem of facio, I make.

The i of the stem becomes short in fit and before -er.

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	fīō fīs fīt (fīmus) (fītis) fīunt	fīam fīās fīat fīāmus fīātis fīant	(fī) (fīte)
Fut. Simple	fīam fīēs fīet fīēmus fīētis fīent		Pres. Infin.: fierī  Note.—When fiō means I
Imperf.	fīēbam fīēbās fīēbat fīēbāmus fīēbātis fīēbant	fierem fieres fieret fieremus fieretis fierent	Part. are supplied by fore and futurus. When fio means I am made, a Fut. Infin. and Gerundive are supplied by factum iri and faciendus.

Fio has no other forms. The meaning I have become is represented by sum, I am; the meaning I have been made is represented by factus sum.

#### DEFECTIVE VERBS

Defective verbs are those which lack a considerable number of forms.

Coepi, I have begun, I began, Memini, I remember, Ödi, I hate, are limited mainly to Perfect-stem forms. Memini and ödi, though Perfect in form, are Present in meaning.

#### Indicative

Perfect	coepī	meminī	ōdī
Fut. Perfect	coeperō	meminerō	ōderō
Pluperfect	coeperam	memineram	ōderam

### Subjunctive

Perfect	coeperim	meminerim	ōderim
Pluperfect	coepissem	meminissem	ōdissem

## Infinitive, Imperative, Participles

Perfect Infinitive Fut. Infinitive	coepisse coeptūrus esse	meminisse none	ōdisse ōsūrus esse
Imperative	none	mementō mementōte	none
Perfect Participle Fut. Participle	coeptus	none	ōsus, hating ōsūrus

Note 1.—Coepī has also Perf. Passive forms: coeptus sum, &c., which are used mainly when coepī governs a passive infinitive, as: urbs aedificārī coepta est, the city began to be built.

Note 2.—Incipiō, I begin, supplies the present-stem forms which coepī lacks.

Note 3.—The participle osus is active and present in meaning.

Novi (Perfect of nosco, I get to know) means I have got to know, I know; novero, I shall know; noveram (noram), I knew; novisse (nosse), to know, &c.

Aiō, I say or affirm:

Ind. Pres. aiō, ais, ait, — aiunt

Imperf. aiēbam, aiēbās, aiēbat, aiēbāmus, aiēbātis, aiēbant Subj. Pres. — aiat, — aiant

Participle aiens

Inquam, I say:

Ind. Pres. inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquitis, inquiunt Imperf. — inquiëbat — inquiëbant

Fut. Simple — inquiës, inquiet
Perf. inquisti, inquit
Imper inque

Imper. inque

#### 107

#### IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal Verbs have only the Third Personal Singular of each tense, an Infinitive, and a Gerund. They do not have a personal Subject in the Nominative.

The principal are the following:

Present		Perfect	Infinitive
miseret,	it moves to pity	miseruit	miserēre
piget,	it vexes	piguit	pigēre
paenitet,	it repents	paenituit	paenitēre
pudet,	it shames	puduit	pudēre
taedet,	it wearies	taeduit	taedēre
decet,	it is becoming	decuit	decēre
dēdecet,	it is unbecoming	dēdecuit	dēdecēre
libet,	it pleases	libuit	libēre
licet,	it is lawful	licuit	licēre
oportet,	it behoves	oportuit	oportēre
rēfert,	it concerns	rētulit	rēferre

108 Some Impersonals express change of weather and time:

fulgurat, •it lightens tonat, it thunders ningit, it snows lūcēscit, it dawns pluit, it rains vesperāscit, it grows late

Interest, it concerns, is used impersonally (190-193), though intersum also has all the personal forms.

Intransitive Verbs also are used impersonally in the Passive: itur, one goes, a journey is made.

09 Present	Infin.	Perfect	ARTS OF VERBS						
Tresent			The state of the s						
	First Conjugation: A- Stems								
		Usual Fort							
amō	amāre	amāvī	amātum						
		Exception	S						
PERFEC	r in -uī:		p-						
secō	-āre	secui	sectum	cut .					
sonō	-āre	sonuī	_	sound					
vetō	-āre	vetuī	vetitum	forbid					
PERFEC	r with Redupl	ication:							
stō	-āre	stetī l	atatum	stand					
310		-stitī 🐧	statum	Siune					
PERFEC	T with Length	ened Vowel:							
	-āre	iūvī	iūtum	help					
iuvō	-aic	10.71		•					
	C	4 Conjugatio	n: Ē- Stems						
110	Secon								
		Usual For							
moneō	monēre	Usual For monuī		ım					
moneō	monēre		monit	ım					
		monuī Exception	monitu	ım					
PERFEC	T in -uī; but	monuī  Exception SUPINE in -tu	monitu ns um or -sum:	ım deem, vot <b>e</b>					
PERFEC	T in -uī; but i	monuī  Exception SUPINE in -tr	monitu ns um or -sum: cēnsum						
PERFEC cēnseō doceō	r in -uī; but '-ēre -ēre	monuī  Exception SUPINE in -tu	monitu ns um or -sum:	deem, vote					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō	T in -uī; but i	monuī  Exception SUPINE in -tr	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vot <b>e</b> teach					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō	r in -uī; but '-ēre -ēre	monuī  Exception SUPINE in -tr	monitu ns um or -sum: cēnsum	deem, vote					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō PERFEC fleō	r in -uī; but '-ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre	Exception  SUPINE in -to censui docui	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vote teach					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō PERFEC fleō	r in -uī; but ; -ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre	Exception SUPINE in -to censui docui flevi	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vote teach weep burn (intr.)					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō PERFEC fleō PERFEC ardeō	r in -uī; but '-ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre	Exception SUPINE in -to censui docui flevi arsi	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vote teach weep burn (intr.) increase (tr.					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō PERFEC fleō PERFEC ardeō augeō	r in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  cēnsui docui  flēvi  arsi auxi	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine					
PERFEC cēnseō doceō PERFEC fleō PERFEC ardeō augeō fulgeō	T in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  cēnsui docui  flēvi  arsi auxi fulsi	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick					
PERFECTOR CENSES doces documentarios doces documentarios documentarios documentarios documentarios doces doces documentarios	r in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  censui docui  flevi  arsi auxi fulsi haesi	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command					
PERFECTOR CENSES doces d	T in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  cēnsui docui  flēvi  arsi auxī fulsī haesī iussī	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum  auctum  —	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command remain					
PERFECTOR CENSES doces d	r in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  cēnsui docui  flēvi  arsi auxī fulsī haesi iussī mānsī	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum  flētum  iussum mānsum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command remain laugh					
PERFECTOR CENSES CENSES CONTROL CONTRO	T in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre T in -vī: -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  cēnsui docui  flēvi  arsi auxī fulsī haesī iussī	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum  flētum  auctum  iussum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command remain					
PERFECTOR CENSES doces d	T in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre  T in -vī:  -ēre  T in -vī:  -ēre  -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  censui docui  flevi  arsi auxi fulsi haesi iussi mansi risi suäsi suäsi	monitions  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum  flētum  iussum mānsum rīsum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command remain laugh					
PERFECTOR CENSES doces doces PERFECTOR PERFECTOR CENSES DE CONTROL	T in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre  T in -vī:  -ēre  T in -sī:  -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēre -ēr	Exception  SUPINE in -to censui docui  flevi  arsi auxi fulsi haesi iussi mansi risi suäsi plication:	monitums  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum  flētum  iussum mānsum rīsum suāsum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command remain laugh					
PERFECTOR CENSES doces d	T in -uī; but in -ēre -ēre  T in -vī:  -ēre  T in -vī:  -ēre  -ēre	Exception  Exception  SUPINE in -to  censui docui  flevi  arsi auxi fulsi haesi iussi mansi risi suäsi suäsi	monitions  um or -sum:  cēnsum doctum  flētum  iussum mānsum rīsum	deem, vote teach  weep  burn (intr.) increase (tr. shine stick command remain laugh advise					

## PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel:

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
caveō	-ēre	cāvī	cautum	beware
foveō	-ēre	fōvī	fötum	cherish
moveō	-ēre	mōvī	mötum	move (tr.)
sedeō	-ēre	sēdī	sessum	sit
videō	-ēre	vīdī	visum	see

## 111

# Third Conjugation: Consonant and U- Stems

## Consonant Stems

## PERFECT in -sī, and SUPINE in -tum:

-ere dixi dictum sav	ound
duca sur	
-ere duxi ductum	
fingō -ere fīnxī fīctum feig	
gero -ere gessi gestum	
intellego -ere intellexi intellectum	y on erstand
iungo -ere iūnxī iūnctum ioin	attach
nubo -ere nupsi nuptum mar	
rego -ere rexi rectum rule	,
scribo -ere scripsi scriptum write	•
sumo -ere sumpsī sumptum take	
surgo -ere surrexi surrectum arisa	
tego -ere tēxī tēctum	
trano -ere traxi tractum drav	
veno -ere vēxī vectum	
vīvo -ere vīxī vīctum live	

## PERFECT in -sī, and SUPINE in -sum:

cēdō	-ora	00007	Name and Address of the Control of t	
	-ere	cessī	cessum	yield
claudo	-ere	clausī	clausum	shut
dīvidō	-ere	dīvīsī	dīvīsum	divide
fīgō	-ere	fīxī	fīxum	fix
flecto	-ere	flexī	flexum	bend (tr.)
lūdō	-ere	lūsī	lūsum	play (11.)
mitto	-ere	mīsī	missum	send
premō	-ere	pressi	pressum	
spargŏ	-ere	sparsi	sparsum	press (tr.) sprinkle

## PERFECT in -vi:

serō spernō cognōscō crēscō nōscō	-ere -ere -ere -ere	sēvī sprēvī cognövī crēvī nōvī	satum sprētum cognitum crētum notum	sow get to despise get to know grow get to know
-----------------------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

## Perfect in -ivi:

quaerð	-ere	quaesīvī	quaesītum	seek
	11.00	-I meren i i	quaconuli	Seek

DEDELCT	117	-111
PERFECT	111	-ux ·
* ***	-	

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
colō	-ere	colui	cultum	till, worship
cumbō	-ere	-cubui	cubitum	lie
pōnō	-ere	posui	positum	place

## PERFECT with Reduplication:

addō	-ere	addidī	additum	add
canō	-еге	cecinī	cantum	sing
discō	-ere	didicī	<del></del>	learn
tangō	-ere	tetigī	tāctum	touch
tendō	-ere	tetendī	tentum (tēnsum)	stretch

Note.—Like addō are most other compounds of dō: e.g. crēdō, believe; trādō, deliver.

## PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel:

agō	-ere	ēgī	āctum	do
emō	-ere	ēmī	ēmptum	buy
frangō	-ere	frēgī	frāctum	break (tr.)
fundō	-ere	fūdī	fūsum	pour (tr.)
	-ere	lēgī	lēctum	choose, read
legō	-ere	rūpī	ruptum	break (tr.)
rumpō vincō	-ere	vici	victum	conquer

# PERFECT in -i (without Reduplication or Lengthening):

bibō	-ere	bibī	_	drink
solvō	-ere	solvī	solūtum	loose
vertō	-ere	vertī	versum	turn (tr.)
volvõ	-ere	volvī	volūtum	roll (tr.)

## VERBS in -uō:

induō	-ere	induī	indūtum	put on
		statuī	statūtum	set up
statuō	-ere	Status		

## **Mixed Conjugation**

capiō	-ere	cēpī	captum	take
-cutiō	-ere	-cussī	-cussum	shake
faciō	-еге	fēcī	factum	do
fugiō	-ere	fūgī		flee
iaciō	-ere	iēcī	iactum	hurl
pariō	-ere	peperi	partum	bring forth
rapiō	-ere	rapuī	raptum	snatch

- 24	-	-
-		~
-	ш.	,
-		~
_		

## Fourth Conjugation: I- Stems

Usual Form

audiō

audīre

-ire

-ire

-īre

-īre

audīvī

audītum

#### Exceptions

Perfect in -ivi; but Supine in -tum:

sepeliō -Îre

sepelīvī

sepultum

bury

PERFECT in -ui:

aperið

aperui

apertum

open (tr.)

PERFECT in -sī:

hauriō sentiō vinciō

hausī sēnsī vīnxī

haustum sēnsum vinctum

drain feel bind

Perfect in -i:

reperio veniō

-ire repperi -īre vění

repertum ventum

discover come

## DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

Second Conjugation: E- Stems (Perfect -itus sum). 113

Exceptions

fateor reor

-ērī -ērī

fassus sum ratus sum

confess think

SEMI-DEPONENT: 114

> audeð soleō

-ēre -ēre

ausus sum solitus sum

dare be wont

Third and Mixed Conjugations (Perfect -tus or -sus sum). 115

fungor īrāscor loquor morior nāscor patior proficiscor queror sequor ütor

fūnctus sum īrātus sum locūtus sum mortuus sum nātus sum passus sum profectus sum questus sum secūtus sum ūsus sum

perform be angry speak die be born suffer set out complain follow

Fourth Conjugation: I- Stems (Perfect -ītus sum). 116

Exceptions

experior -īrī ordior -īrī orior -īrī potior -īrī

expertus sum orsus sum ortus sum potītus sum

try begin arise acquire

use

## SYNTAX

## INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE

117 SYNTAX treats of the use of words in the structure of Sentences.

Sentences are either Simple, Compound, or Complex.

A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Finite Verb. A Compound Sentence consists of two or more Simple Sentences linked by et, and, etc. A Complex Sentence consists of a Principal Sentence and one or more Subordinate Clauses (236-244).

- 118 A Simple Sentence has two parts:
  - 1. The Subject: indicating that which performs the action or is in the state referred to in the Predicate.
  - 2. The Predicate: indicating the action or state of the Subject.
- 119 1. The Subject is generally a Substantive, or some word or words taking the place of a Substantive:

A Substantive: lex, the law; satis temporis, enough time.

A Pronoun: ego, I; nos, we.

An Adjective, Participle, or Adjectival Pronoun: Romanus, a Roman; īrātus, an angry man; ille, that (man).

A Verb Noun Infinitive: nāvigāre, to sail or sailing.

120 2. The Predicate, since it indicates an action or a state, is a Verb or contains a Verb.

	EXAMPLES OF T	HE SIMPLE SENTENCE	
Subject	Predicate	Subject	Predicate
Lēx Law	iubet.	Nōs We	pārēmus.
Nāvigāre Sailing	dēlectat.  delights.	Satis temporis Enough time	datur. is given.

A single Verb may be a sentence. Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī, I came, I saw, I conquered, comprises three sentences.

121 Some Verbs cannot by themselves form complete Predicates. The Verb sum is a complete Predicate only when it means I exist:

Seges est ubi Trōia fuit. OVID.

Corn is where Troy was.

More often sum links the Subject with the Complement, which defines the action, state, or quality of the Subject.

122 Verbs which link a Subject and Complement are called Copulative Verbs. Others besides sum are:

appāreō, appear; audiō, am called; maneō, remain; evādō, exsistō, turn out; videor, seem.

The Passives of Verbs of making, saying, thinking, choosing, showing (Factitive Verbs [134]) are also used as Copulative Verbs:

fīō, become or am made; feror, am reported; appellor, am called; legor, am chosen; creor, am created; putor, am thought; dēclāror, am declared; vocor, am called.

123 The Complement is in the same case as the Subject.

The Complement may be an Adjective or a Substantive.

Subject	Predi	cate
1. Leō The lion	Copulative Verb est is	Complement validus. strong.
2. Illi They	appellantur are called	philosophi. philosophers.

124 Many Verbs usually require as their object another Verb in the Infinitive to make a complete Predicate; such are: soleō, am wont; possum, am able.

Solet legere.

Possum ire.

He is wont to read.

I am able to go.

The Infinitive following such Verbs is sometimes called Prolative (214), because it carries on (profert) their construction.

## **AGREEMENT**

#### RULES OF THE FOUR CONCORDS

125 I. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person:

Tempus fugit.
Time flies.

Nos amamur. We are loved.

126 II. An Adjective or Participle agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the Substantive it qualifies:

Vir bonus bonam uxōrem habet. The good man has a good wife.

Vērae amīcitiae sempiternae sunt. CICERO. True friendships are everlasting.

127 III. When a Substantive or Pronoun is followed by another Substantive, so that the second explains or describes the first, and has the same relation to the rest of the sentence, the second Noun agrees in Case with the first, and is said to be in Apposition to it:

Nos liberi patrem Lollium imitabimur. We children will imitate our father Lollius.

Procās, rēx Albānōrum, duōs fīliōs, Numitōrem et Amūlium, habuit.
LIVY.
Procas, king of the Albans, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius.

128 IV. The Relative qui, quae, quod, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; in Case it takes its construction from its own clause:

Amō tē, māter, quae mē amās. I love you, mother, who love me.

Quis hic est homo quem ante aedes video? PLAUTUS. Who is this man whom I see before the house?

Arbores multas serit agricola, quarum früctüs non adspiciet. Cicero. The farmer plants many trees, of which he will not see the fruit.

## COMPOSITE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

1. When the Subject consists of two or more Nouns, the Verb and Predicative Adjectives are usually in the Plural:

Aetās, metus, magister eum cohibēbant. Terence. Age, fear, and a tutor were restraining him.
Venēnō absūmptī sunt Hannibal et Philopoemēn. Livy. Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.

2. If a Composite Subject comprises different Persons, the Verb agrees with the First Person rather than the Second or Third; with the Second rather than the Third:

Sī tū et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicerō valēmus. CICERO. If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

3. When the Nouns of the Subject differ in Gender, an Adjective in the Predicate agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine:

Rex regiaque classis una profecti. Livy. The king and the royal fleet set out together.

4. If the Subject refers to inanimate things, an Adjective in the Predicate is generally Neuter:

Rēgna, honores, dīvitiae, cadūca et incerta sunt. CICERO. Kingdoms, honours, riches, are frail and fickle things.

## THE CASES

## THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES

130 The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative Case:

Annī fugiunt. Years flee.

Lābitur aetās. Ovid. Time glides away.

131 The Complement of a Finite Copulative Verb is in the Nominative Case:

Cicero declaratus est consul. Cicero. Cicero was declared consul.

132 The Vocative stands apart from the construction of the sentence with or without an Interjection (233):

O sol puicher, o laudande! HORACE.
O beauteous sun, worthy of praise!

Pompeius equiper of modalium! Horace.

O Pompeius, earliest of my comrades!

#### THE ACCUSITIVE CASE

### Accusative of Direct Object

133 The Direct Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case:

Haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant. CICERO. These studies nurture youth, and delight old age.

134 Factitive Verbs (verbs of making, saying, thinking, choosing, showing) have a second Accusative (Predicative) in agreement with the Object:

Socrates totius se mundi civem arbitrabatur. Cicero. Socrates used to consider himself a citizen of the whole world.

Note.—The Accusative is used as the Subject of an Infinitive to form a Substantival Clause (238–240).

Sölem fulgëre vidëmus: We see that the sun shines.

135 Some Verbs of teaching, asking, concealing (doceo, teach; flagito, postulo, posco, demand; rogo, ask; oro, pray; celo, conceal), take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing:

Racilius prīmum mē sententiam rogāvit. CICERO. Racilius asked me my opinion first.

Prīmus ā Raciliō sententiam rogātus sum. I was the first to be asked my opinion by Racilius.

Note 1.—In the Passive, the Accusative of the Thing is occasionally kept. Note 2.—Quaero, peto, take Ablative of the Person with ā or ab (instead of the Accus. of the Person): hoc ā tē peto, this I ask of you.

136 Place to which Motion is directed is in the Accusative: eō Rōmam, I go to Rome.

137 Cognate Accusative

138

Many Verbs, which are otherwise Intransitive, take an Accusative containing the same idea as the Verb and often etymologically connected with it:

Fortune plays an insolent game. HORACE.

## Adverbial Accusative

The Accusative of Respect is used with Verbs and Adjectives:

Tremit artūs. Virgil. Nūdae lacertõs. Tacitus. He trembles in his limbs. Bare as to the arms.

#### THE DATIVE CASE

139 The Dative expresses relations which in English are generally indicated by the prepositions to and for.

## Dative of the Indirect Object

- 140 The Dative of the Indirect Object is used:
  - (1) With Transitive Verbs of giving, telling, showing, saying, promising, which take also an Accusative of the Direct Object:

Tibi librum sollicito damus aut fesso. HORACE. We give you a book when you are anxious or weary. Saepe tibi meum somnium nārrāvī. Cicero.

I have often told you my dream.

141 (2) With some Verbs which are Intransitive in Latin, although their English equivalents are transitive. Such Verbs have the Dative as their only Object. Instances of such Verbs are:

> crēdō, believe; fīdō, trust; ignōscō, pardon; imperō, command; īrāscor, to be angry with; pāreō, obey; serviō, serve; suādeō, advise.

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique. HORACE. Money amassed rules or serves every man.

Imperio parent. Caesar. Parce pio generi. Virgil. They obey the command.

Spare a pious race.

Note.—These Verbs contain the ideas of being helpful to, favourable to, &c.

142 Dēlectō, delight, iuvō, help, laedō, harm, gubernō, regō, govern, control, iubeo, command, take an Accusative:

> Multos castra iuvant. Horace. Animum rege. HORACE. The camp delights many. Rule the temper.

Tempero, moderor, control, restrain, sometimes take an Accusative, instead of the Dative:

Hic moderātur equos qui non moderābitur īrae. This man, who will not control his temper, controls horses.

(3) With Adjectives implying nearness, fitness, likeness, help, 143 kindness, trust, obedience, or any opposite idea:

> Hortus ubi et tēctō vīcīnus iūgis aquae fons. Horace. Where is a garden, and near to the house a fount of flowing water.

Hominī fidēlissimī sunt equus et canis. PLINY. The horse and dog are most faithful to man.

- 144 When compounded with any Preposition (except per, praeter, trāns), or with re-, or with the Adverbs bene, male, satis:
  - (a) Many Intransitive Verbs which took neither the Accusative of the Direct Object, nor the Dative of the Indirect Object, now take a Dative of the Indirect Object:

Subvēnistī hominī iam perditō. CICERO. You have come to the help of a man already lost.

Nüllus in orbe sinus Baiïs praelücet amoenīs. Horace. No bay in the world outshines the pleasant Baiae.

(b) Many Transitive Verbs which took only an Accusative of the Direct Object may now take also a Dative of the Indirect Object:

Mūnītiōnī Labienum praefēcit. CAESAR. He put Labienus in charge of the fortification.

## Dative of Advantage or Reference

145 The person (or thing) for whose advantage or disadvantage something is done, or in reference to whom something happens, is indicated by the Dative Case:

Sīc vos non vobīs mellificātis, apēs! VIRGIL. Thus ye make honey not for yourselves, O bees! Non solum nobis dīvitēs esse volumus. CICERO. We do not wish to be rich for ourselves alone.

146 The Dative of the Possessor, with esse, is used when emphasis is laid on the thing possessed, not on the possessor.

Est mihī plēnus Albānī cadus. Horace. I have a cask full of Alban wine (lit. there is to me).

147 The Predicative Dative, accompanied by a Dative of Reference, is used instead of the Nominative or Accusative of a Noun or Adjective in the Predicate after (1) sum, I am, I serve as, (2) verbs like habeō, dūcō, meaning I consider as, reckon as:

Exitio est avidum mare nautīs. HORACE. The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.

147a The Dative of Purpose expresses the end in view:

Equitatum auxilio Caesari miserunt. CAESAR. They sent the cavalry as a help to Caesar.

#### THE ABLATIVE CASE

148 The Ablative expresses relations which in English are generally indicated by the Prepositions, from, with, by, in.

#### A. Pure Ablatives

- 149 The Ablative of Separation is used (a) with Verbs meaning to keep away from, free from, deprive, lack; (b) with Adjectives of similar meaning, as liber, free; (c) with the Adverb procul, far from:

  Populus Athēniensis Phōcionem patriā pepulit. Nepos.

  The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.
- 149a The Ablative of Origin is used with Verbs, chiefly Participles, implying descent or origin:

Atreus, Tantalō prōgnātus, Pelope nātus. Cicero. Atreus, descended from Tantalus, and son of Pelops.

150 The Ablative of Comparison is used with Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs instead of quam (than) with a Nominative or Accusative:

Nihil est amābilius virtūte. CICERO. Nothing is more amiable than virtue.

Note 1.—The Ablative expresses the point 'from which' the comparison begins: starting with virtue, &c.

Note 2.—If other cases than the Nom. or Accus. are involved in the comparison, the quam construction must be used.

## **B.** Ablatives of Association

151 The Ablative of Association is used with Verbs and Adjectives denoting plenty, fulness, possession: abundo, abound, dono, present, praeditus, endowed with (169):

Villa abundat gallinā, lacte, cāseō, melle. Cicero. The farm abounds in poultry, milk, cheese, honey. Iuvenem praestantī mūnere dōnat. Virgil. He presents the youth with a noble gift.

152 The Ablative of Quality is used with an Adjective in agreement (171):

Senex promissa barba, horrenti capillo. PLINY. An old man with long beard and rough hair.

## 153 Ablative of Respect or Specification:

Et corde et genibus tremit. HORACE. It trembles both in heart and knees.

Note 1.—In the phrases nātū maior, older, nātū minor, younger, nātū is an Ablative of Respect.

Note 2.—Dignus, worthy, indignus, unworthy, dignor, deem worthy, are followed by an Ablative or Respect:

Dignum laude virum Mūsa vetat morī. Horace. A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.

154 The Ablative of the Manner in which something happens or is done has an Adjective in agreement with it; or it follows the Preposition cum, with:

Iam veniet tacito curva senecta pede. Ovid. Presently bent old age will come with silent foot.

Magnā cum cūrā atque dīligentiā scrīpsit. CICERO. He wrote with great care and attention.

155 The Ablative Absolute is a phrase consisting of a Noun in the Ablative Case and a Participle (or another Noun or Adjective) in agreement with it: it is called Absolute because in construction the Noun and Participle are independent of the rest of the Sentence:

Rēgibus exāctīs consulēs creātī sunt. Līvy. Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected. Nīl dēspērandum Teucro duce. Horace. There must be no despair, Teucer being leader.

#### C. Instrumental Ablatives

- 156 The Ablative of the Agent indicates the person by whom something is done, and it is accompanied by the Preposition a, ab.
- 157 The Ablative of Instrument or Means indicates the instrument by which something is done, and it is not accompanied by a Preposition:

Hī iaculīs, illī certant dēfendere saxīs. VIRGIL. These strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.

158 The Deponent Verbs fungor, perform, fruor, enjoy, vescor, feed on, utor, use, potior, possess oneself of (169), unlike their English equivalents, are Intransitive and take an Ablative of Instrument:

Numidae ferinā carne vēscēbantur. Sallust. The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals.

159 An Ablative of Instrument is used with frētus (sum), nītor, I support myself, lean on, opus, ūsus (est), there is need, consisto, consist of:

Iuvenis qui nititur hastā. VIRGIL. A youth who leans on a spear.

160 The Ablative of the Cause is used with Adjectives, Passive Participles, and Verbs (especially those denoting a mental state):

Öderunt peccare mali formidine poenae. HORACE. The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment.

161 An Ablative of the Measure of difference is joined with Comparatives and Superlatives, and, rarely, with Verbs:

Sol multīs partibus maior est quam lūna. Cicero. The sun is a great deal larger than the moon.

162 The Ablative of Price is used with Verbs and Adjectives of buying and selling:

> Servum quadrāgintā minīs ēmit. He bought a slave for (with) forty minae.

D. The Ablative of Place and Time; the Locative Case

163 The Ablative of Place and Time includes the uses of the old Locative case which expressed the place where, or the time at which, an action occurred.

> For the Ablative indicating 'Place Where', see 178. For the Ablative indicating 'Time at Which', see 183.

The true Locative Case is used:

(a) In the singular of names of towns and small islands of the First and Second Declensions (and occasionally of the Third):

Rōmae; Corcyrae; Corinthi; Carthagini.

(b). In some special forms: domī; bellī; mīlitiae; rūrī; humī; vesperī.

THE GENITIVE CASE

164 The Genitive is used to define or complete the meaning of another Noun on which it depends. It is also used with certain Verbs and Adjectives.

A. Genitives of Definition

165 The Appositional Genitive depends on another Noun which it qualifies like a Noun in Apposition:

Vox voluptātis. The word pleasure.

Nomen rēgis. The name of king.

Note.—But the name of a city is always placed in Apposition: urbs Roma, the city of Rome.

166 The Attributive or Descriptive Genitive defines the Noun on which it depends by mentioning its content or material:

Acervus frumenti. Obtorti circulus auri. A pile of corn.

A chain of twisted gold.

167 The Genitive of the Author:

Ea statua dīcēbātur esse Myrōnis. CICERO. That statue was said to be Myro's.

168 Verbs and Adjectives of accusing, condemning, convicting, or acquitting take a Genitive of the fault or crime:

Alter latrocinii reus, alter caedis convictus est. Cicero. The one was accused of robbery, the other was convicted of murder.

169 Verbs and Adjectives implying want and fulness, especially egeo, indigeo, want, impleo, fill, potior, get possession of, plenus, full, often take a Genitive; (151, 158):

Virtus plūrimae exercitātionis indiget. Cicero. Virtue needs very much practice.

Romānī sīgnorum potītī sunt. Sallust. The Romans get possession of the standards.

170

#### B. Possessive Genitive

Rēgis copiae. CICERO. The king's forces.

Contempsī Catilīnae gladios. Cicero. I have braved the swords of Catiline.

## C. Genitive of Quality

171 The Genitive of Quality has an Adjective in agreement:

Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris. Juvenal. A boy of noble countenance and noble modesty.

172 Genitives of Value, magnī, parvī, plūrimī, minimī, nihilī, are used with Verbs of valuing; the Genitives tantī, quantī, plūris, minōris, are also used with Verbs of buying and selling, but not to express a definite price:

Voluptātem sapiēns minimī facit.
The wise man accounts pleasure of very little value.

## D. Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive

173 The Genitive of a Noun of which a part is mentioned is called a Genitive of the Whole, or a Partitive Genitive.

Sīc partem maiōrem copiārum Antonius amīsit. Cicero. Thus Antony lost the greater part of his forces.

Multae hārum arborum meā manū sunt satae. Cicero. Many of these trees were planted by my hand.

E. The Subjective and Objective Genitive

- 174 The terms Subjective and Objective Genitives refer primarily to two different relations of the Genitive to a Noun on which it depends. Thus amor patris, the love of a father, may mean either 'the love felt by a father' (where patris is a Subjective Genitive, cf. pater amat), or 'the love felt for a father' (where patris is an Objective Genitive, cf. amō patrem).
- 175 An Objective Genitive is used with Verbal Substantives, Adjectives (especially those in -āx) in which a verbal notion is prominent, and Participles which have the meaning of love, desire, hope, fear, knowledge, skill, power.

With Substantives:

Erat insitus menti cognitionis amor. Cicero. Love of knowledge had been implanted in the mind.

With Adjectives and Participles:

Avida est perīculī virtūs. Seneca. Valour is greedy of danger.

Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis? Columella. What servant is fonder of his master than the dog is?

### F. Genitive with Verbs

176 Most Verbs of remembering, forgetting, memini, reminiscor, obliviscor, usually take the Genitive:

Animus meminit praeteritorum. Cicero. The mind remembers past things.

Note 1.—The Accusative is sometimes used instead of the Genitive, with these Verbs.

Nam modo võs animõ dulces reminiscor, amīcī. Ovid. For now I remember you, O friends, dear to my soul.

Note 2.—Recordor, I remember, almost always takes the Accusative.

177 The Adjectives corresponding to these Verbs, memor, immemor, always take a Genitive:

Omnës immemorem benefici ödërunt. Cicero. All hate one who is forgetful of a kindness.

Two Verbs of pitying, misereor, miseresco, take a Genitive:

Arcadil, quaeso, miserescite regis. VIRGIL. Take pity, I entreat, on the Arcadian king.

Nil nostri miserère. VIRGIL. You pity me not at all.

Note.—Miseror, commiseror take an Accusative.

#### PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE

#### Place

178 Place where anything is or happens is generally in the Ablative Case with the Preposition in; sometimes (especially in Poetry), when an Adjective qualifies the Substantive, the Preposition is omitted:

Castra sunt in Italiā contrā rempūblicam collocāta. Cicero. A camp has been formed in Italy against the Republic.

Celsā sedet Aeolus arce. VIRGIL. Aeolus is seated on his high citadel.

179 Place whence there is motion is expressed by the Ablative with ā, ab, ex, or dē:

Ex Asiā trānsīs in Europam. Curtius. Out of Asia you cross into Europe.

180 Place whither is expressed by the Accusative with a Preposition:

Caesar in Italiam magnīs itineribus contendit. CAESAR.

Caesar hastened by long marches into Italy.

- 181 In names of towns and small islands, also in domus and rus, Place where, whence, or whither is expressed by a Case without a Preposition:
  - (a) Place where, by the Locative:

Quid Romae faciam? Juvenal. Is habitat Mileti. Terence.

What am I to do at Rome? He lives at Miletus.

Philippus Neāpolī est, Lentulus Puteolīs. CICERO. Philip is at Naples, Lentulus at Puteoli.

Sī domī sum, forīs est animus; sīn forīs sum, animus est domī. PLAUTUS.

If I am at home, my mind is abroad; if I am abroad, my mind is at home.

(b) Place whence, by the Ablative:

Dēmarātus fūgit Tarquiniōs Corinthō. CICERO. Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquinii.

(c) Place whither, by the Accusative:

Rēgulus Carthāginem rediit. CICERO. Regulus returned to Carthage.

Vōs ite domum; ego rūs ībō.

Go ye home; I will go into the country.

Note.—With names of towns, ad is used to mean to the neighbourhood of: ventum est ad Cannās. Livy.

182 The road by which one goes is in the Ablative:

Ibam forte Viā Sacrā. HORACE.

I was going by chance along the Sacred Way.

### Time

183 Time at which, in answer to the question When? is expressed by the Ablative: hieme, in winter; solis occasū, at sunset:

Ego Capuam vēnī eō ipsō diē. Cicero. I came to Capua on that very day.

184 Time within which, by the Ablative:

Quicquid est bīduō sciēmus. CICERO. Whatever it is, we shall know in two days.

185 Time during which, by the Accusative:

Romulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annos. Livy. Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.

## Space

186 Space traversed is expressed by the Accusative:

Mīlia tum prānsī tria rēpimus. Horace. Then having had luncheon we crawl three miles.

186a Space which lies between is expressed by the Accusative or Ablative:

Reliquae legiones magnum spatium aberant. CAESAR. The rest of the legions were at a long distance.

187 Space of Measurement, answering the questions How high? How deep? How broad? How long? is generally expressed by the Accusative:

Erant mūrī Babylonis ducēnos pedēs altī. PLINY. The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.

#### PREPOSITIONS

#### 188 With Accusative:

ante, apud, ad, adversus, clam, circum, circā, citrā, cis, contrā, inter, ergā, extrā, īnfrā, intrā, iuxtā, ob, penes, pōne, post, and praeter, prope, propter, per, secundum, suprā, versus, ultrā, trāns; Add super, subter, sub and in, When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state', they mean.

before, near, to, towards, unknown to, around, about, this side of, against, between, towards, outside of, beneath, within, beside, on account of, in the power of, behind, after, along, near, on account of, through, next to, above, towards, beyond, across; Add over, underneath, under, into, When they mean 'motion', not 'state'.

#### 189 With Ablative:

ā, ab, absque, cōram, dē, palam, cum, and ex, and ē, sine, tenus, prō, and prae:
Add super, subter, sub and in, When 'state', not 'motion', 'tis they mean.

by, from, without, in the presence of, from, in sight of, with, out of, without, as far as, for, before:
Add over, underneath, under, in, When they mean 'state', not 'motion'.

Clam, secretly, and palam, openly, are used by classical prose writers mainly as adverbs, very rarely indeed as prepositions.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS

#### CASE CONSTRUCTION

190 The following Verbs of feeling take an Accusative of the person with a Genitive of the cause: miseret, piget, paenitet, pudet, taedet:

Miseret të aliorum, tui të nec miseret nec pudet. Plautus. You pity others, for yourself you have neither pity nor shame.

191 Libet, licet, liquet, contingit, convenit, evenit, expedit, take a Dative (sometimes with an Infinitive as the Impersonal Subject):

Në libeat tibi quod non licet. CICERO. Let not that please you which is not lawful. 192 With refert, it concerns, it matters, the person concerned is expressed by the fem. Ablative singular of a Possessive Adjective (meā, tuā, &c.); the degree of concern by Adverbs of degree (magnopere, &c.) or by a Genitive of value (parvī, &c.), or by an Adverbial Accusative (multum, plūs, quid, &c.):

Quid meā rēfert cui serviam? Phaedrus. What does it matter to me whom I serve?

193 Interest, it concerns, it is of importance, has the same construction as refert; in addition, it may take a Genitive of the person or thing concerned:

Interest omnium recte facere. Cicero.

It is for the good of all to do right.

Et tuā et meā interest te valere. Cicero.

It is of importance to you and to me that you should be well.

Note.—The use of meā, tuā with interest is due to the analogy of rēfert.

#### PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION

194 When a sentence is changed from the Active to the Passive form:

The Object of a Transitive Verb becomes the Subject; the Subject becomes the Agent in the Ablative with the Preposition ā or ab:

Numa lēgēs dedit. CICERO. Lēgēs ā Numa datae sunt.

Numa gave laws. Laws were given by Numa.

195 Intransitive Verbs are used in the Passive only in an Impersonal construction:

The Personal Subject of an Intransitive Verb (1) becomes the Agent:

Nos currimus: A nobis curritur: We run.

or (2) is not referred to at all:

Conclāmātum 'ad arma', concursumque ad mūrōs est. Livy. They raised the shout 'To arms!' and rushed to the walls.

## PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

196 The Personal Pronouns as the Subjects of Verbs are generally not expressed; but they are sometimes added for emphasis.

The Reflexive Pronoun, Se, is used to refer:

(a) to the subject of the Simple Sentence or Subordinate Clause in which it stands;

 (b) to the subject of a Principal Sentence, if the Subordinate Clause in which it stands represents something in the mind of that subject;

(c) to the subject of a Verb of saying which introduces

Ōrātiō Oblīqua.

197 The Possessive Adjective suus is used like se:

Sentit animus sē vī suā, non alienā, movērī. Cicero. The mind feels that it moves by its own force, not by that of another.

Note.—Sometimes, when no ambiguity is likely, suus refers in a Simple Sentence to something other than the grammatical subject:

Suīs flammīs dēlēte Fidēnās. Livy. With its own flames destroy Fidenae.

198 Eius, his, never refers to the Subject of the Sentence:

Chīlius tē rogat, et ego eius rogātū. CICERO. Chilius asks you, and I at his request.

199 Hic and ille are often used in contrast:

Quocumque adspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aer, fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax. Ovid.

Whithersoever I look, there is nought but sea and sky, the one threatening with clouds, the other heaped with billows.

- 200 Ipse, self, is of all the three Persons, with or without a Personal Pronoun: ipse ībō, I shall go myself.
- 201 Of the Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives, the most definite is quidam, the least so quis.

Aliquis means some one: dīcat aliquis, suppose some one to say; sī vīs esse aliquis, if you wish to be somebody.

202 Quidam means a certain person (often known, but not named): accurrit quidam, a certain man runs up.

203 Quisquam (Substantive), any at all,

are generally used after a negative word, or a question expecting a negative answer:

Nec vērō necesse est ā mē quemquam nōminārī. CICERO. Nor indeed is it necessary for anyone to be named by me.

Non üllus arātro dignus honos. Virgil. Not any due honour (is given) to the plough.

204 Quivis, quilibet, any you like:

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. Horace. It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.

205 Quisque, each (severally), is often used with sē, suus:

Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est. PLAUTUS. Let them have each for himself what is his own.

206 Uterque, each (of two), can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns; but with Substantives it agrees in Case:

Uterque parens. Ovid.

Both father and mother.

Utroque vestrum delector. Cicero.

I am delighted with each of you.

207 Uter, which (of two), is Interrogative:

Uter utrī īnsidiās fēcit? CICERO.

Which of the two laid an ambush for the other?

208 Alter, the one, the other (of two), the second, is the Demonstrative of uter: alter ego, a second self:

Quicquid negat alter, et alter. HORACE. Whatever the one denies, so does the other.

209 Alius, another (of any number), different:

Fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna. HORACE. Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.

### THE VERB INFINITE

210 The parts of the Verb Infinite have some of the uses of Verbs, some of the uses of Nouns.

#### THE INFINITIVE

- 211 The Infinitive as a Verb has Voices (Active and Passive) and Tenses (Present, Past, and Future), it governs Cases, and is qualified by Adverbs; as a Noun it is neuter, and indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative.
- 212 The Infinitive as a Nominative may be the Subject of Impersonal Verbs, or of Verbs used impersonally.

Iuvat îre et Dörica castra videre. VIRGIL. It is pleasant to go and view the Doric camp.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Horace. To die for one's country is sweet and seemly.

213 The Infinitive is often one of the two Accusatives depending on Factitive Verbs.

Errāre, nescīre, dēcipī, et malum et turpe dūcimus. CICERO. To err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we deem both unfortunate and disgraceful.

214 The Prolative Infinitive (so called, cf. 124) is used as the Direct Object of:

Verbs of possibility, duty, habit; wishing, daring; beginning, ceasing, &c.; knowing, learning, teaching.

Solent diù cōgitāre quī magna volunt gerere. Cicero. They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things.

#### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

- 215 The Gerund is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning; it has no plural. The Gerundive is a Verbal Adjective, passive in meaning.
- 216 The Accusative of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, usually ad, sometimes ob, inter:

Ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est longum. Cicero. For living well a short time is long enough.

Mores puerorum se inter lüdendum detegunt. Quintilian. The characters of boys show themselves in their play.

217 The Genitive of the Gerund depends on some Abstract Substantives, and on Adjectives which take a Genitive:

Ars scribendi discitur.

The art of writing is learnt.

Cupidus tē audiendī sum. CICERO. I am desirous of hearing you.

218 The Dative of the Gerund is used with a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives, implying help, use, fitness:

Păr est disserendo. CICERO. He is equal to arguing.

Operam legendō dat.

He gives attention to reading.

219 The Ablative of the Gerund expresses Instrument or Cause; or it follows one of the Prepositions in, ab, dē, ex:

Fugiendo vincimus. We conquer by flying.

Dē pugnandō dēlīberant.
They deliberate about fighting.

220 If a Verb is Transitive, its Gerundive is used in preference to its Gerund with an Accusative:

Ad pācem petendam vēnērunt. Livy. They came to seek peace.

Note 1.—The Gerundive is passive: 'ad pācem petendam' properly means 'for peace which is to be sought'; but it is equivalent in meaning to the active 'for seeking peace'.

Note 2.—The Dative of the Gerundive is used to show purpose:

Comitia rēgī creando. Livy.

An assembly for electing a king.

- 221 The Gerundive is also used to express that something must or ought to be done, the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood.
- 222 If the Verb is Intransitive the nominative neuter of its Gerundive is used impersonally in this sense:

Eundum est.
One must go.

Mihi eundum est. I must go.

223 If the Verb is Transitive its Gerundive is used in this sense:

Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda. CAESAR. All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.

#### SUPINES

- 224 The Supines in -um and -ū are the Accus, and Dat. (or Abl.) cases of a Verbal Noun.
- 225 The Supine in -um is used after Verbs of motion, expressing purpose:

Lūsum it Maecēnās, dormītum ego. Horace. Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep.

With the Infinitive iri, used impersonally, it forms the Future Passive Infinitive:

Aiunt urbem captum îrī.

They say that the city will be taken.

Note.—Literally, they say there is a going to take the city.

226 The Supine in -ū is used with some Adjectives, such as facilis, dulcis, turpis, and the Substantives fās, nefās:

Hoc fas est dictu.

It is lawful to say this.

Lībertās, dulce audītū nōmen. Livy. Freedom, a name sweet to hear.

## **ADVERBS**

227 Adverbs show how, when, and where the action of the Verb takes place; they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs: recte facere, to do rightly; hūc nunc venīre, to come hither now; facile prīmus, easily first.

Many words are both Adverbs and Prepositions, as ante,

before, post, after.

228 The Negative Adverbs are non, haud, nē.

Non, not, simply denies:

Nivēs in altō marī non cadunt. PLINY. No snow falls on the high seas.

Haud, not, negatives other Adverbs, Adjectives, and a few Verbs of knowing and thinking:

Rēs haud dubia.

No doubtful matter.

Haud aliter.
Not otherwise.

Në negatives the Imperative and (generally) Subjunctives of Will and Desire.

Tū nē cēde malīs, Do not yield to misfortunes; Nē trānsierīs Hibērium, Do not cross the Ebro; Nē vīvam, sī scio, May I not live, if I know.

## CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

- 229 Conjunctions connect words, sentences and clauses.
- 230 (1) Co-ordinative Conjunctions connect two or more Nouns in the same Case:

Mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum. VIRGIL. He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements.

Or they connect two or more Simple Sentences:

Caesar properāns noctem diēī coniūnxerat neque iter intermīserat. CAESAR.

Caesar in his haste had joined night to day and had not broken his march.

(2) Subordinative Conjunctions join Dependant Clauses 4-41

231 (2) Subordinative Conjunctions join Dependent Clauses to the Principal Sentence. (See Complex Sentence.)

#### Co-ordination

232 Two or more sentences joined together by Co-ordinative Conjunctions are said to be Co-ordinate Sentences, and each is independent of the other in construction:

Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat. Cicero. Gyges was seen by no one, while he himself saw all things.

#### INTERJECTIONS

233 Interjections are apart from the construction of the sentence:

Ō formose puer, nimium në crëde colori. Virgil.

O beautiful boy, trust not too much to complexion.

O fortunātam Romam! CICERO.

O fortunate Rome!

En ego vester Ascanius! VIRGIL.

Lo here am I your Ascanius!

Ei misero mihi!
Alas! wretched me.

Vae victīs! Līvy.
Woe to the vanguished!

Note.—The sentence in which an Interjection occurs often contains a Vocative, or Accusative, or Dative (of Reference).

## QUESTION

234 (a) Direct Single Questions are introduced by:

nonne, implying the answer yes. num, implying the answer no. -ne, with no implication.

Canis nonne similis lupo est? CICERO. Is not a dog like a wolf?

Num negāre audēs? CICERO. Do you venture to deny?

Potesne dicere? Cicero. Can you say?

235 (b) Direct Alternative Questions are introduced by:

utrum \ ... an, anne (or) an non (or not).

Haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? CICERO.

Are these the tokens of one who abounds or lacks?

Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugoi? CICERO. Do I come to Rome, or stay here, or flee to Arpinum?

## THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

- 236 A Complex Sentence consists of a Principal Sentence with one or more Subordinate Clauses.
- 237 Subordinate Clauses are divided into:

I. Substantival.

II. Adverbial.

III. Adjectival.

### I. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES

- 238 A Substantival Clause is an Indirect Statement, Command, Wish or Question.
- 239 It stands, like a Noun, in some case-relation (generally that of Nominative or Accusative) to the Verb of the Principal Sentence.

### 1. Indirect Statement

I. An Infinitive with Subject Accusative is the most usual form of Indirect Statement. It may stand:

(a) As Subject of an Impersonal Verb, or of est with an Abstract Substantive or Neuter Adjective:

Constat leges ad salutem civium inventas esse. Cicero. It is agreed that laws were devised for the safety of citizens.

(b) As Object, after Verbs of saying, thinking, feeling, perceiving, knowing, believing, denying:

Dēmocritus dīcit innumerābilēs esse mundōs. CICERO. Democritus says that there are countless worlds.

- II. A Clause introduced by ut and having its Verb in the Subjunctive is used (a) as Subject with Impersonal Verbs or phrases which express fact or occurrence; (b) as the Object of facio and its compounds.
  - (a) Fit ut nemo esse possit beatus. Cicero. It is the case that no one can be happy.
  - (b) Quae res ut commeatus portari posset efficiebat. Caesar. And this had the result that provisions could be brought.

III. A Clause introduced by quod (the fact that) and having its Verb in the Indicative is used (a) as the Subject of Impersonal Verbs or phrases where a fact is stressed; (b) as the Object of Verbs like addo, mitto, omitto, praetereo, and Verbs of rejoicing and grieving; (c) in apposition to a preceding Substantive:

- (a) Bene mihi evenit quod mittor ad mortem. CICERO. It is well for me that I am sent to death.
- (b) Adde quod Idem non horam tecum esse potes. Horace. Besides, you cannot keep your own company for an hour.
- (c) Hōc praestāmus maximē ferīs, quod loquimur. CICERO. We excel beasts most in this respect, that we speak.

### 2. Indirect Command or Prohibition

Indirect Commands or Prohibitions are Substantival Clauses which correspond to Simple Sentences in which the Imperative or the Subjunctive of Will is used. The Conjunctions are ut (positive) and nē (negative). Here belong clauses depending on Verbs implying an act of the will, as: command, entreat; exhort, urge; persuade, induce; resolve; take care; permit.

Helvētiīs persuāsit ut exīrent. CAESAR.

He persuaded the Helvetii to depart.

Cūrā et providē ut nēquid eī dēsit. CICERO.

Take care and see that he lack nothing.

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## 3. Indirect Question

An Indirect Question is a Substantival Clause dependent upon a Verb of asking, enquiring, telling, knowing, or the like. It is introduced by an Interrogative Pronoun or Particle and its Verb is Subjunctive:

Quaesīvit salvusne esset clipeus. CICERO. He asked whether his shield was safe. Fac mē certiorem quando adfutūrus sīs. CICERO. Let me know when you will be here.

### 243

#### II. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

1. Consecutive Clauses define the consequence of what is stated in the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by ut, so that, and their Verb is in the Subjunctive. The negative Adverb is non.

Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. CICERO. I am not so stupid as to say that.

2. Final Clauses express the aim or purpose of the action of the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by ut, in order that (if negative, by nē, ut nē), and the Verb is Present or Imperfect Subjunctive:

Venio ut videam.

I come that I may see.

Abiī nē vidērem.

I went away that I might not see.

3. Causal Clauses assign a reason for the statement made in the Principal Sentence.

When the speaker vouches for the reason, quod, quia, quoniam,

quando are used with the Indicative; otherwise the Verb is Subjunctive.

Adsunt proptereă quod officium sequuntur; tacent quia periculum metuunt. Cicero.

They are present because they follow duty; they are silent because they fear danger.

A Causal Clause introduced by cum, since, has its Verb in the Subjunctive even though the reason is vouched for:

Quae cum ita sint, ab Iove pācem ac veniam petō. CICERO. Since these things are so, I ask of Jupiter peace and pardon.

4. Temporal Clauses define the time when anything has happened, is happening, or will happen.

Ubi, ut, when, postquam, after, simulac, cum primum, as soon as, quotiens, whenever, are generally used with the Indicative:

Olea ubi mătūra erit quam prīmum cogī oportet. Cato. When the olive is ripe, it must be gathered as soon as possible.

Cum, referring to a Past action, is, with a few exceptions, used with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Cum Pausaniās de templo elātus esset, confestim animam efflavit. Nepos.

When Pausanias had been carried down from the temple, he immediately expired.

5. Conditional Statements consist of (i) a Clause introduced by sī (if), nisi (unless), containing a preliminary condition, called the Protasis, and (ii) a Principal Sentence, containing the consequence, which is called the Apodosis.

The condition in the sī-clause may be:

- (1) open, i.e. nothing is implied about the fulfilment or probability of fulfilment;
- (2) only conceded as a supposition and may or may not be fulfilled;
- (3) one that is contrary to known facts.

In Type I the Indicative is used in the Protasis and generally in the Apodosis.

Sī valēs, bene est. CICERO. If you are in good health, all is well.

In Type II the Present (or Perfect) Subjunctive is used:

Hanc viam sī asperam esse negem, mentiar. CICERO. If I were to deny that this road is rough, I should lie.

In Type III the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive is used: Sī ad centēnsimum annum vīxisset, senectūtis eum suae paenitēret? Cicero.

If he had lived to his hundredth year, would he be regretting his old age?

6. Concessive Clauses are introduced by etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, even if; quamquam, quamvis, licet, although.

Etsī, etiamsī, tametsī take the Indicative or the Subjunctive, like sī-clauses.

Etiamsī tacent, satis dīcunt. CICERO. Even if they are silent, they say enough.

Etiamsī non is esset Caesar quī est, tamen ornandus vidērētur. Cicero.

Even if Caesar were not what he is, yet he would be considered worthy of honour.

## Quamquam is used with the Indicative:

Quamquam festīnās, non est mora longa. Horace. Although you are in haste, the delay is not long.

## Quamvis, licet are used with the Subjunctive:

Quamvis non fueris suäsor, approbator fuisti. Cicero. Although you did not make the suggestion, you have given your approval.

7. Clauses of Proviso are introduced by dum, dummodo, modo, provided that. The Verb is in the Subjunctive, and the negative nē.

Magnō mē metu liberābis dummodo mūrus intersit. CICERO. You will free me from a great fear, provided a wall is between us.

- 8. In Clauses of Comparison the action or fact of the Principal Sentence is compared:
  - (i) with something asserted as a fact (Indicative):

    Ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt. Cicero.

    These things have been said by me as briefly as possible.
  - (ii) with a supposed condition (Subjunctive):

Tamquam sī claudus sim, cum fūstī est ambulandum. Plautus. I must walk with a stick as if I were lame.

#### III. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES

244 When the Relative qui introduces a clause which merely states a fact about the Antecedent, the Verb is Indicative:

Est in Britannia flumen quod appellatur Tamesis. CAESAR. There is in Britain a river which is called the Thames.

But when the Relative introduces a Consecutive, Final, or Causal Clause, corresponding to the Adverbial Clauses with similar meaning, the Verb is Subjunctive.

Ea est Romana gens quae victa quiescere nesciat. Livy. The Roman race is such that it knows not how to rest quiet under defeat.

## SEQUENCE OF TENSES

245 The general rule for the Sequence of Tenses is that a Primary Tense in the Principal Sentence is followed in the Subordinate Clause by a Primary Tense (Present, Future, Perfect [e.g. = I have asked], Future Perfect), a Historic Tense by a Historic Tense (Imperfect, Perfect [e.g. = I asked], Pluperfect).

SIMPLE AND PRINCIPAL SENTENCES IN ŌRĀTIŌ OBLĪQUA

- 246 A speech reported indirectly as the object of a Verb of saying is called Örātiō Obliqua.
- 247 Statements and Exclamations are expressed by an Accusative and Infinitive.

Direct
Romulus urbem condidit.
Romulus founded the city.

Indirect
(Nărrant:) Rômulum urbem condidisse.

248 Commands, Prohibitions, and Wishes are expressed by the Subjunctive:

Ite, inquit, create consules ex plebe.

Go, he says, and elect consuls from the plebs.

(Hortātus est:) Irent, creārent consules ex plebe.

He exhorted them to go and elect consults from the plebs.

249 Real Questions (i.e. those to which an answer is expected) are expressed by the Subjunctive:

Quid agis? inquit. Cūr non anteā pugnam commīsistī? What are you about?

Quid ageret? Cūr non anteā pugnam commīssisset? Why have you not joined battle before?

Rhetorical Questions (i.e. those which do not expect an answer) are expressed by an Accusative and Infinitive:

Cūr ego pro hominibus ignāvīs sanguinem profūdī?

Cūr sē pro hominibus ignāvis sanguinem profūdisse?

Why have I shed my blood for cowards?

# 250 Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses have their Verbs in the Subjunctive:

Maiorum quibus ortī estis reminīsciminī. (Dīxit): maiōrum quibus ortī essent reminēscerentur.

Remember the ancestors from whom you are sprung.

# 251 When the Verb of saying is Third Person (as usually is the case):

Ego, nos; meus, noster Tū, vos; tuus, vester Hic

become becomes sē; suus. ille, illī; illīus, illōrum.

omes ille or is.

Since the Reflexives se, suus may refer to the subject of a Verb other than the Verb of saying, ambiguity is possible.

Sometimes ipse makes the distinction clear:

(Rogāvit): quid tandem verērentur aut cūr dē suā virtūte aut dē ipsīus dīligentiā dēspērārent? CAESAR.

What cause had they to fear, or why did they despair either of their own bravery or of his carefulness?

# 252 Direct Statement

Cum Germānis Aeduī semel atque iterum armīs contendērunt; magnam calamitātem pulsī accēpērunt, omnem nōbilitātem, omnem equitātum āmīsērunt. Sed peius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Aeduīs victīs accidit; proptereā quod Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, in eōrum fīnibus cōnsēdit, tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī, quī est optimus tōtīus Galliae, occupāvit. Ariovistus barbarus, īrācundus, temerārius est; nōn possunt eius imperia diūtius sustinērī.

#### **Indirect Statement**

Locūtus est prō Aeduīs Divitiacus: Cum Germānīs Aeduōs semel
atque iterum armīs contendisse;
magnam calamitātem pulsōs accēpisse, omņem nōbilitātem, omnem
equitātum āmīsisse. Sed peius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Aeduīs victīs
accidisse; proptereā quod Ariovistus,
rēx Germānōrum, in eōrum fīnibus
cōnsēdisset, tertiamque partem agrī
Sēquanī, quī esset optimus tōtīus
Galliae, occupāvisset. Ariovistum
esse barbarum, īrācundum, temerārium, nōn posse eius imperia
diūtius sustinērī.

The Aedui have repeatedly fought with the Germans; they have been defeated and have suffered great misfortune; they have lost all their nobles and all their cavalry. But worse has befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Aedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has settled in their dominions and occupied a third part of their territory, which is the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus is barbarous, passionate and violent; his commands can no longer be endured.

Divitiacus said on behalf of the Aedui: 'That the Aedui had fought repeatedly with the Germans; that, having been defeated, they had suffered great misfortune (and) had lost all their nobles, all their cavalry. But that worse had befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Aedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their dominions and had occupied a third part of their territory, which was the best in all Gaul. That Ariovistus was barbarous, passionate and violent; and that his commands could no longer be endured."

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#### **Direct Command**

Vestrae pristinae virtūtis et tot secundissimōrum proeliōrum retinēte memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepenumerō hostēs superāvistis, praesentem adesse exīstimāte.

Keep in mind your former valour and your many successful battles, and imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership you so often overcame your foes, is himself present.

## **Indirect Command**

Labiēnus mīlitēs cohortātus ut suae prīstinae virtūtis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinērent memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepenumero hostēs superāssent, praesentem adesse exīstimārent, dat sīgnum proeliī.

Labienus, having exhorted the soldiers to keep in mind their former valour and their many successful battles, and to imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership they had so often overcome their foes, was himself present, gives the signal for battle.

# RULES OF QUANTITY

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#### I. GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY

1. A syllable is long if it ends:

(a) In a long vowel or diphthong: scrī-bae.

(b) In two consonants or a compound consonant: dant, dux.

- (c) In a single consonant followed by a syllable beginning with a consonant: mul-tos.
- 2. All other syllables are short.

Note 1.—Poets often divide a combination of Plosive and Liquid between two syllables, so that the first syllable is long even if it contains a short vowel: pat-ris, teneb-rae, trip-lex. 'h' and 'u' in 'qu-' do not count as consonants.

Note 2.—A vowel or diphthong is short before another vowel or h (in the same word): proavus, trahō, praeesse. Exceptions are: certain parts of fiō and some cases of Fifth Declension words in -ies.

Note 3.—In Greek words a long vowel or diphthong keeps its length: āer,

Aenēās, Enyo, Melibœus.

Note 4.—Compounds of iaciō, though written iniciō, adiciō, have their first syllable long as if pronounced inyiciō, adyiciō.

Note 5.—Consonant-i between vowels was pronounced as a double consonant, and the first syllable of words like eius, huius, is long.

- 3. A syllable is called doubtful when it is found in poetry to be sometimes long, sometimes short: Diāna, fidēī, rēī, and genitives in -ius, as illius.
- 4. The quantity of a stem syllable is kept, as a rule, in compounds and derivatives: cado occido, ratus irritus, flumen flumineus; but exceptions to this rule are numerous.

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## II. RULE FOR MONOSYLLABLES

Most monosyllables are long: dā, dēs, mē, vēr, sī, sīs, sol, nos, tū, vīs, mūs.

Exceptions:

Substantives: cor, fel, lac, mel, os (bone), vas (surety), vir. Pronouns: is, id, qua (any), quis, quid, quod, quot, tot.

Verbs: Particles: dat, det, it, scit, sit, stat, stet, fit, fac, fer, es (from sum). ab, ac, ad, an, at, bis, cis, et, in, nec, ob, per, pol, sat, sed,

sub, ut, vel,

and the enclitics -ne, -que, -ve.

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## III. RULES FOR FINAL SYLLABLES

1. A final is short.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 1, mēnsā, bonā; Vocative of Greek names in ās, Aenēā; and of some in ēs, Anchīsā; Indeclinable Numerals, trīgintā; Imperatives of conj. 1, amā (but puta); most Particles in a; frūstrā, intereā (but ita, quia, short).

2. E final is short: lege, timēte, carēre. Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 5, re, die, with the derivatives quare, hodiē. Cases of many Greek nouns; also famē. Adverbs formed from Adjectives; misere; also fere, ferme (but bene, male, facile, impune, temere, short). Imperatives of conjugation 2. monē (but cave is doubtful).

Also the interjection ohe.

3. I final is long: dīcī, plēbī, dolī.

Exceptions.—Vocatives and Datives of Greek nouns: Chlori, Thyrsidi; but Datives sometimes long: Paridī. Particles; sīcubi, nēcubi, nisi, quasi. Mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, and ibi are doubtful.

4. O final is long: virgō, multō, iuvō. Exceptions.—Duo, ego, modo, cito, and three verbs: puto, scio, nescio. In the Silver Age final o was often shortened in Verbs and Nouns.

5. U final is long: cantū, dictū, diū.

6. A vowel before final c is long: illīc; except donec.

7. A vowel before final I, d, t is short: Hannibal, illud, amāvit.

8. A vowel before final n is short: Ilion, agmen. Exceptions.—Many Greek words: Hymen, Ammon.

9. A vowel before final r is short: calcar, amābitur, Hector. Exceptions.—Many Greek words: āēr, crātēr; and compounds of pār: dispār, impār.

10. Final -as is long: terrās, Menalcās. Exceptions.—Greek nouns of decl. 3. Arcas (gen. -adis), and acc. pl. lampadas; anas, a duck.

11. Final -es is long: nūbēs, vidērēs. Exceptions.—Cases of Greek nouns: Arcades, Nāiades. Nominatives of a few substantives and adjectives with dental stems in -et, -it, or -id: seges, pedes, obses, dīves (but abiēs, aries, paries); also penes. Compounds of es: ades, potes.

12. Final -is short: dīceris, ūtilis, ēnsis. Exceptions.—Datives and Ablatives in is, including grātīs, forīs. Accusatives in īs: nāvīs; some Greek nouns in īs: Salamīs. Sanguīs, pulvis, are doubtful. 2nd Personal Singular Present Indicative conjugation 4, audīs; compounds of vīs, sīs, e.g. quīvīs, possīs; also velīs, mālīs, nolīs. 2nd Personal Singular Perfect Subjunctive, amāverīs.

13. Final -os is long: ventōs, custōs, sacerdōs. Exceptions.—Greek nominative and genitive in os (os): Delos, Arcados; also compos, impos, exos.

14. Final -us is short: holus, intus, amāmus. Exceptions.—Nominatives from long stems of decl. 3 are long: virtūs, tellūs, incūs, iuventūs; genitive singular and nominative and accusative plural of decl. 4: artūs, gradūs; and a few Greek words: Dīdūs, Sapphūs (genitive).

15. The Greek words chlamys, chelys, Tiphys, Erinys have the final syllable short and the vocative ending y.

## APPENDIX I

#### MEMORIAL LINES ON THE GENDER OF LATIN SUBSTANTIVES

- I. General Rules

  The Gender of a Latin Noun
  by meaning, form, or use is shown.
- A Man, a name of People and a Wind,
   River and Mountain, Masculine we find:
   Rōmulus, Hispānī, Zephyrus, Cōcytus, Olympus.
- A Woman, Island, Country, Tree, and City, Feminine we see: Pēnelopē, Cyprus, Germānia, laurus, Athēnae.
- To Nouns that cannot be declined.
  The Neuter Gender is assigned:
  Examples fas and nefas give.
  And the Verb-Noun Infinitive:
  Est summum nefas fallere:
  Deceit is gross impiety.

Common are: sacerdos, dux, vātēs, parēns et coniūnx, cīvis, comes, custos, vindex, adulēscēns, īnfāns, index iūdex, testis, artifex, praesul, exsul, opifex, hērēs, mīles, incola, auctor, augur, advena, hostis, obses, praeses, āles, patruēlis et satelles, mūniceps et interpres, iuvenis et antistes, aurīga, prīnceps: add to these bos, damma, talpa, serpēns, sūs camēlus, canis, tigris, perdix, grūs

priest (priestess), leader
seer, parent, wife (husband)
citizen, companion, guard, avenger
youth (maid), infant, informer
judge, witness, artist
director, exile, worker
heir (heiress), soldier, inhabitant
author, augur, new-comer
enemy, hostage, president, bird
cousin, attendant
burgess, interpreter
young person, overseer
charioteer, chief
ox (cow), deer, mole, serpent, swine
camel, dog, tiger, partridge, crane.

# II. Special Rules for the Declensions

Decl. 1 (A- Stems).

Rule.—Feminine in First a, ē, Masculine ās, ēs will be.

Exc. Nouns denoting Males in a are by meaning Māscula: and Masculine is found to be Hadria, the Adriatic Sea.

Decl. 2 (O- Stems).

Rule.—O-Nouns in us and er become Masculine, but Neuter um.

Exc. Feminine are found in us, alvus, Arctus, carbasus, colus, humus, pampinus, vannus: also trees, as pirus; with some jewels, as sapphīrus; Neuter pelagus and vīrus. Vulgus Neuter commonly, rarely Masculine we see.

paunch, Great Bear, linen distaff, ground, vine-leaf winnowing-fan, pear-tree sapphire sea, poison common people

# Decl. 3 (Consonant and I- Stems).

- Rule 1.—Third-Nouns Masculine prefer endings ō, or, ŏs, and er; add to which the ending ĕs, if its Cases have increase.
- Exc. (a) Feminine exceptions show
  Substantives in dō and gō.
  But ligō, ōrdō, praedō, cardō,
  Masculine, and Common margō.

spade, order, pirate, hinge margin

(b) Abstract Nouns in iō call Fēminīna, one and all:
Masculine will only be things that you may touch or see, (as curculiō, vespertīliō, pugiō, scīpiō, and pāpiliō) with the Nouns that number show, such as terniō, sēniō.

weevil, bat dagger, staff, butterfly

(c) Ēchō Feminine we name: carō (carnis) is the same.

3, 6

echo flesh (d) Aequor, marmor, cor decline Neuter; arbor Feminine. sea, marble, heart tree

(e) Of the Substantives in ös,
Feminine are cos and dos:
while, of Latin Nouns, alone
Neuter are os (ossis), bone,
and os (oris), mouth: a few
Greek in os are Neuter too.\*

whetstone, dowry

(f) Many Neuters end in er, siler, acer, verber, vēr, tūber, ūber, and cadāver, piper, iter, and papāver.

withy, maple, stripe, spring hump, udder, carcase pepper, journey, poppy

(g) Feminine are compēs, teges, mercēs, merges, quiēs, seges, though their Cases have increase: with the Neuters reckon aes.

fetter, mat fee, sheaf, rest, corn

copper

- Rule 2.—Third-Nouns Feminine we class ending is, x, aus, and ās, s to consonant appended, ēs in flexion unextended.
- Exc. (a) Many Nouns in is we find to the Masculine assigned: amnis, axis, caulis, collis, clūnis, crīnis, fascis, follis, fūstis, ignis, orbis, ēnsis, pānis, piscis, postis, mēnsis, torris, unguis, and canālis, vectis, vermis, and nātālis, sanguis, pulvis, cucumis, lapis, cassēs, Mānēs, glīs.

river, axle, stalk, hill
hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows
bludgeon, fire, orb, sword
bread, fish, post, month
stake, nail, canal
lever, worm, birthday
blood, dust, cucumber
stone, nets, ghosts, dormouse

(b) Chiefly Masculine we find, sometimes Feminine declined, callis, sentis, fūnis, fīnis, and in poets torquis, cinis.

path, thorn, rope, end necklace, cinder

(c) Masculine are most in ex: Feminine are forfex, lex, nex, supellex: Common, pumex imbrex, obex, silex, rumex.

shears, law death, furniture, pumice tile, bolt, flint, sorrel

<sup>\*</sup> As melos, melody; epos, epic poem.

- (d) Add to Masculines in ix, fornix, phoenix, and calix.
- (e) Masculine are adamās, elephās, mās, gigās, ās: vas (vadis) Masculine is known, vās (vāsis) is a Neuter Noun.
- (f) Masculine are fons and mons, chalybs, hydrops, gryps, and pons, rudens, torrens, dens, and cliens, fractions of the as, as triens.

  Add to Masculines tridens, oriens, and occidens, bidens (fork); but bidens (sheep), with the Feminines we keep.
- (g) Masculine are found in ēs verrēs and acīnacēs.
- Rule 3.—Third-Nouns Neuter end a, e, ar, ur, us, c, l, n, and t.
- Exc. (a) Masculine are found in ur furfur, turtur, vultur, für.
  - (b) Feminine in ūs a few keep, as virtūs, the long ū: servitūs, iuventūs, salūs, senectūs, tellūs, incūs, palūs.
  - (c) Also pecus (pecudis) Feminine is Gender is.
  - (d) Masculine appear in us lepus (leporis) and mūs.
  - (e) Masculines in *l* are mūgil, consul, sāl, and sol, with pugil.
  - (f) Masculine are ren and splen, pecten, delphin, attagen.
  - (g) Feminine are found in ōn Gorgōn, sindōn, halcyōn.

Decl. 4 (U- stems).

Rule.—Masculines end in us: a few are Neuter nouns, that end in  $\bar{u}$ .

arch, -, cup

adamant elephant, male, giant, as surety vessel

fountain, mountain iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge cable, torrent, tooth, client four ounces trident east, west

boar, scimitar

bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief

virtue slavery, youth, safety old-age, earth, anvil, marsh beast

hare, mouse

mullet
consul, salt, sun, boxer
kidnev spleen

kidney, spleen comb, dolphin, grouse

Gorgon, muslin, kingfisher

Exc. Women and trees are Feminine, with acus, domus, and manus, tribus, Īdūs, porticus.

needle, house, hand, tribe, the Ides, porch

Decl. 5 (E-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine are Fifth in ēs, Except merīdiēs and diēs.

noon, day

Exc. Dies in the Singular Common we define; But its Plural cases are always Masculine.

#### Exceptions to the Rules for the Genitive Plural of the Third Declension

IMPARISYLLABIC NOUNS WITH GEN. PLUR. IN -ium

-ium in Plural Genitive
os (ossis) and ās (assis) give;
so mās, mūs, nox, and glīs and līs,
with frons (frontis) and frons
(frondis);
and fons mons nons and glāns and

and fons, mons, pons, and glans and gens,

urbs too and trabs, stirps, arx and dens,

and ars and pars, and sors and mens. To these add often, dos, parens, lär, infäns, serpens, and rudens; bidens too, and aetās (aetātis) with others ending in -ās (ātis).

PARISYLLABIC NOUNS WITH GEN. PLUR. IN -um

-um in Plural Genitive pater, māter, frāter give, with accipiter and canis, senex, sēdēs, iuvenis; generally too, mēnsis, vātēs, apis, volucris.

# List of Prepositions

#### With Accusative:

Ante, apud, ad, adversus, Clam, circum, circā, citrā, cis, Contrā, inter, ergā, extrā, Infrā, intrā, iuxtā, ob, Penes, pone, post, and praeter.

With Ablative:

Ā, ab, absque, cōram, dē, Palam, cum, and ex, and ē, Sine, tenus, prō, and prae: Prope, propter, per, secundum, Suprā, versus, ultrā, trāns; Add super, subter, sub and in, When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state', they mean.

Add super, subter, sub and in, When 'state', not 'motion', 'tis they mean.

# APPENDIX II

#### A SELECT LIST OF COMPOUND VERBS

## COMPOUNDS OF sum (§81)

				The second second	
	Present	Infinitive	Perfect*	Supine*	
(ā, ab)	absum	abesse	āfui		am absent
(ad)	adsum	adesse	adfuī		am present
(dē)	dēsum	dēesse	dēfuī		am wanting
(in)	insum	inesse	infai		am in
(inter)	intersum	interesse	interfui		am between
	interest	interesse			it concerns
(ob)	obsum	obesse	obfuī		am in the way, hinder
(prae)	praesum	praeesse	praefui		am in command
(prō)	prōsum	prodesse	prōfui		am of use
(sub)	subsum	subesse	*		am under, near
(super)	supersum	superesse	superfui		am still alive

## COMPOUNDS OF do (§99a)

(circum)	circumdō	circumdare		circumdatum	surround
(vēnum)	vēnumdō	vēnumdare		vēnumdatum	sell
(ā, ab)	abdō	abdere	abdidī	abditum	put away, hide
(ad)	addō	addere	addidī	additum	put to, add
(cum)	condō	condere	condidī	conditum	found
	crēdō	crēdere	crēdidī	crēditum	trust, believe
(dē)	dēdō	dēdere	dēdidī	dēditum	surrender
(ē, ex)	ēdō	ēdere	ēdidī	ēditum	put forth, utter

Similarly: (per) perdō, ruin, lose; (prae) praeditus, endowed with; (prō) prōdō, betray; (re) reddō, give back, return; (sub) subdō, subdue; (vēnum) vēndō, sell.

# COMPOUNDS OF sto (§109)

	circumstō	circumstāre	circumstet	i	stan	d round
(cum)	cōnstō	cōnstāre	constiti		be	well-known,
(ob)	obstō	obstāre	obstitī		thwe	art, with-
(prae)	praestō	praestāre	praestitī	praestatum	-	and uperior, show

<sup>\*</sup> When the space for Perfect or Supine is left blank, it means that the Verb in question has none in good use.

## COMPOUNDS OF ago (§111)

(circum) (per)	Present circumagō peragō	Infinitive circumagere peragere	Perfect circumēgi perēgi	Supine circumāctum perāctum	drive round accomplish
(ad)	adigō	adigere	adēgī	adāctum	thrust, urge to an
(cum) (dē)	cōgō dēgō	cōgere dēgere	coëgi	coăctum	compel spend time, live
(prō) (re)	prōdigō redigō	prödigere redigere	prödēgī redēgī	redāctum	squander, waste drive back

# COMPOUNDS OF emo (take) buy (§111)

(ad) (cum) (inter)	adimō coemō interimō	adimere coemere interimere	adēmi coēmi interēmi	adēmptum coēmptum interemptum	take away buy up take away, destroy
(per)	perimō	perimere	perēmi	perëmptum	destroy adorn take away bring out take
(cum)	cōmō	comere	compsi	comptum	
(dē)	dēmō	demere	dēmpsi	demptum	
(prō)	prōmō	promere	prompsi	promptum	
(sub)	sūmō	sumere	sūmpsi	samptum	

#### COMPOUNDS OF habeo

	habeō	habēre	habui	habitum	have
(ad)	adhibeō	adhibēre	adhibui	adhibitum	apply
(dē)	dēbeō	dēbēre	dēbuī	dēbitum	owe
(prae)	praebeō	praebēre	praebui	praebitum	held forth, proffer
(prō)	prohibeō	prohibēre	prohibuī	prohibitum	check, prevent

# COMPOUNDS OF **eō** (go) (§102)

(ā, āb)	abeō	abīre	abiī	abitum	go away
(ad)	adeō	adīre	adii	aditum	approach

Similarly: (ex ē) exeō, go out; (in) ineō, go into; (inter) intereō, perish; (per) pereō, pass away, die; (praeter) praetereō, go by or past; (re) redeō, go back; (trāns) trānseō, go across; (vēnum) vēneō, go for sale, be sold.

COMPOUNDS	OF	ferō.	bear	(§101)
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(ad) (ā, ab) (dē) (dis)	Present afferō auferō dēfērō differō	Infinitive afferre auferre dēferre differre	Perfect attuli abstuli dētuli distuli	Supine allātum ablātum dēlātum dīlātum	bring to take away carry down carry different
(ob)	offerō	offerre	obtuli	oblātum	ways bring before,
(re)	referō	referre	rettuli	relātum	offer bring back

# COMPOUNDS OF iacio, throw (§111)

(ā, ab)	abiciō	abicere	abiēcī	abiectum	throw away
(ad)	adiois	- 41			inton unuy
(au)	adiciō	adicere	adiēcī	adiectum	throw to

Similarly: (cum) coniciō, throw together, unite; (dis) disiciō, throw asunder; (in) iniciō, throw into.

# COMPOUNDS OF facio, do, make (§111)

(ad) afficiō afficere affēcī affectum do something to

Similarly: (cum) conficio, complete, accomplish; (de) deficio, forsake, revolt; (inter) interficio, kill; (per) perficio, finish; (prae) praeficio, appoint to command; (pro) proficio, advance, make progress; (re) reficio, remake, restore; (pro) proficiocor, make (put) oneself forward, set out.

calefaciō calefacere calefēcī calefactum make hot, heat patefaciō patefacere patefēcī patefactum lay open

# COMPOUNDS OF capio, take (§111)

(ad) accipiō accipere accēpī acceptum receive

Similarly: (cum) concipiō, take hold of; (dē) dēcipiō, deceive; (ē, ex) excipiō, catch; (in) incipiō, begin; (sub) suscipiō, take up.

# COMPOUNDS OF cado, fall

(-4)	cado	cadere	cecidī	cāsum	fall
(ad)	accidō	accidere	accidi		fall upon, happen
(in)	incidō	incidere	incidī	incāsum	fall into
(ob)	occidō	occidere	occidī	occāsum	fall down
(re)	recidō	recidere	reccidī	recāsum	fall back

#### COMPOUNDS OF caedo, cut

	Present	Infinitive	Perfect	Supine	
	caedō	caedere	cecīdī	caesum	cut
(in)	incīdō	incidere	incīdī	incisum	cut into
(ob)	occidō	occidere	occidi	occisum	cut down, kill

#### COMPOUNDS OF rapio, snatch (§111)

(ā, ab) abripiō abripere abripuī abreptum tear away

Similarly: (ad) arripiō, snatch; (cum) corrīpio, seize; (dis) dīripiō, tear asunder, plunder; (ē, ex) ēripiō, snatch away.

#### COMPOUNDS OF rego, rule (§84)

(ad) arrigō arrigere arrēxī arrēctum raise, rouse

Similarly: (cum) corrigo, make straight; (e, ex) erigo, raise up, erect. Also: (per) pergo, proceed; (sub) surgo, rise; (ex, per) expergiscor, begin to stretch oneself out, arouse oneself, wake.

## COMPOUNDS OF gradior, gradi, gressus sum, step

(ad) aggredior aggredi aggressus approach, attack

Similarly: digredior, go apart, separate; (prō) prōgredior, march forward; (re) regredior, turn back.

# Compounds of curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, run

(ad) accurrō accurrere accucurrī accursum run to

Similarly: (dē) dēcurrō, run down; (ē, ex) excurrō, run out. (Also: accurrī, dēcurrī, excurrī.)

#### COMPOUNDS OF -speciō, look

(ad) aspiciō aspicere aspexī aspectum look at (cum) conspicio conspicere conspexi conspectum catch sight of

#### REMARKS ON re AND pro

re ('back'). This particle was in old Latin spelt red. The d has dropped

off except in some compounds (e.g. reddō, redigō, redeō).

prō ('forward'). This preposition was in old Latin spelt prōd. The d has dropped off, as a rule, but has been retained before vowels (compare prōsum with prōdesse and prōdigō with prōcumbō).

KENNEDY'S

SHORTER

IMAIN

PRIMER

LONGINAN

